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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-87-242  
Thursday  
17 December 1987

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-87-242

### CONTENTS

17 December 1987

#### INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

ASEAN Welcomes Sihanouk's Resumption of Talks [THE NATION 17 Dec]	1
Vietnam Expresses Support for ASEAN Goal [Manila Radio Veritas]	1

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

Takeshita Returns From Trip to Philippines	2
Uno Urges Further Disarmament by USSR, U.S.	2
Officials Hail No Tae-u Win in ROK Election	2
Seeks Strengthening of Ties	3
JSP Urges No 'To Ease Tension'	3
DPRK Official Attends UN-Sponsored Symposium	4
Dollar Hits New Low; Bank of Japan Intervenes	4
Finance Minister Comments	5
Yen Exceeds 'Optimum Level'	5
G-7, EC Talks Sought	5
Finance Ministry Drafts Fiscal 1988 Budget	5
29.5 Billion Yen Pledged in Loan to India	6

##### North Korea

Dailies on Koreans Attacked in Japan	6
VNS 'Proves' KAL Crash Plot of No Tae-u	6
Pak Chae-no Accuses South of Smear Campaign	7
Papers Criticize South	7
South Dissident Group Alleges Election Fraud	8
Paper Says South Elections 'Bayonet-Controlled'	8
Newspaper Views on No's 'Last-Ditch Efforts'	8
CPRF Briefing on South's Political Situation	8
VNS Denounces Beating Death of Soldier	11

##### South Korea

No Tae-u Wins Presidential Election	11
Preliminary Election Results	11
Provincial, Urban Breakdown	12
No Tae-u Issues Statement on Victory	12
President-Elect No Tae-u Profiled	13
Candidates, Parties Respond to Results [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Dec]	14
Kim Yong-sam Calls for Unity, Regrets Feuds [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Dec]	15
Says Election 'Invalid' [KYODO]	15
Kim Tae-chung Abstains from Commenting [CHOSON ILBO 17 Dec]	15
Kim Chong-pil Congratulates No Tae-u	16
Announces Future Plans	16
Paper Says Election Marred by 'Irregularities' [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Dec]	16
DJP 'Glad' Balloting Conducted Smoothly [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Dec]	17
DJP, Opposition Parties Trade Accusations [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Dec]	17
Minister Refutes Charges of Election-Rigging	18
RDP Gives Reactions to Election Results [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Dec]	18
Declares Election 'Null'	18
'Gloom' Pervades PPD Amid Cries of 'Fraud' [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Dec]	19

Accuses Government of Fraud [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Dec]	19
Claim Tampering in Kuro [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Dec]	19
Ballot Counting Delayed in Kwangju [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Dec]	19
Demonstrators, Police Clash in Kwangju	20
NCD Labels Presidential Election as 'Unjust'	20
Police Put on Security Alert 'Nationwide'	20
DJP Claims Opposition Plans Violence [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Dec]	20
Election Violence Effects Voters, Observers [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Dec]	21
RDP, PPD To Stage Disobedience Struggle	21
Seoul Protestors Demonstrate About Election	22
550 Foreign Reporters Cover Election [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Dec]	22

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

Mahathir's ASEAN Summit Speech Viewed	23
---------------------------------------	----

#### Singapore

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Visits Taiwan [cross-reference]	23
---	----

#### Cambodia

Sihanouk-Hun Sen Talks To Resume in France	23
Chea Soth-Led Delegation Leaves for Moscow	23
Economic Cooperation Meeting With Bulgaria	24
Army Official Reports Combat Success	24
Briefs	24
Soviet Magazine Delegation	24
CPSU Propaganda Delegation	24
Delegates Return From PDRY	24

#### Indonesia

Meeting With Vietnamese on Cambodia Set [AFP]	24
Mokhtar Comments on Outcome of ASEAN Summit	25
Dailies View Results of ASEAN Meeting	25
Briefs	26
Fishing Agreement With Romania	26

#### Laos

Thai Army Reportedly Attacks Sayaboury	26
Further Report on Shelling	26
Foreign Ministry Protests	26
Diplomats Told of Thai 'Acts'	27
Phoumi Vongvichit Congratulates Najibullah	27

#### Philippines

Japan's Takeshita Outlines Loan Package	27
Aquino 'Pleased' With Summit, Takeshita Talks	28
Officials Say ASEAN Summit 'Huge Success'	28
Aquino Gives 'Broad Hints' on U.S. Bases [MANILA BULLETIN 15 Dec]	28
Ramos Opposes Christmas Cease-Fire With NPA [AFP]	29
Ramos Orders Release of 11 More Airmen	29
Washington Being 'Eyed' as Marcos Trial Venue	29
MNLF Sets 18 March as Autonomy Deadline [MALAYA 15 Dec]	30

Agrarian Reform Secretary's Nomination .....	30
Resolution on U.S. Coconut Oil Bill Endorsed .....	30

#### Thailand

Chawalit Warns Laos of Border 'Retaliation' .....	31
Supreme Command on Border Situation .....	31
Two Lao Soldiers Arrested [BANGKOK POST 17 Dec] .....	31
SRV Refugees Arrested After Seizing Trawler [BANGKOK POST 17 Dec] .....	31
Monk Arrested for Antimonarchy Leaflets [NAEO NA 17 Dec] .....	32
Impact of U.S. Bases on Disarmament Cited [SIAM RAT 15 Dec] .....	32
Editorial Views Role Japan's Role in ASEAN [THE NATION 17 Dec] .....	33
Briefs .....	34
PRC Public Security Delegation .....	34

#### Vietnam

Sihanouk To Resume Talks With Hun Sen .....	34
Paper on New State Enterprise Policies .....	34

### AUSTRALASIA

#### French Polynesia

New President Excluded From Gaullist Party [AFP] .....	36
--	----

#### New Caledonia

FLNKS Leader Refuses To Answer Court Summons [AFP] .....	36
Supports Arming Kanaks .....	36

#### New Zealand

Lange's Comments on France Evacuating Mafart [AFP] .....	37
Government Announces Major Economic Package .....	37



**ASEAN Welcomes Sihanouk's Resumption of Talks**  
*BK170105 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
17 Dec 87 p 5

[Text] Manila—Official of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations yesterday welcomed Prince Norodom Sihanouk's decision to resume peace talks with the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government.

Sihanouk, head of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, reserved his earlier decision to cancel further talks with Prime Minister Hun Sen. He said there had been ASEAN criticisms for cancelling the talks.

A Philippine Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said Sihanouk's decision to reopen the talks was a welcome development. "But we are not saying everything is back on track until we find out what happens," he said.

The Filipino official said a comment by an ASEAN spokesman on the breakdown of the talks was not meant as a criticism of Sihanouk but a description of the consequences of the move.

He said: "We are not saying he is to blame. He gave his reasons and we understood them."

Sihanouk had said there was no point of having further talks with Hun Sen unless guerrilla factions in his coalition, including the Khmers Rouge, joined the talks.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said in Jakarta that he was bewildered by Sihanouk's latest change of mind.

"We are watching the situation which seems to keep changing everyday, every week," he said.

The ASEAN spokesman at the Manila summit meeting of the six-member grouping said on Monday that Sihanouk's decision to break off talks with Hun Sen was a setback to peace and "a new complication" in moves to pressure Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

In a statement from Paris, Sihanouk said he was "surprised and sad to hear the ASEAN summit in Manila has given me 'bad marks'."

In Paris, a Foreign Ministry official said France welcomed Sihanouk's decision to resume the talks and will continue to offer him assistance in holding further meetings in France.

Meanwhile, Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) has appealed for a negotiated solution to the Kampuchean conflict and called on Phnom Penh to stop fighting against their fellow Kampuchians, resistance radio reported.

Son Sann made the call during a visit to a guerrilla base on Tuesday, according to the "Voice of the Khmer" radio.

**Vietnam Expresses Support for ASEAN Goal**  
*HK160943 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
0700 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] The SRV has expressed its support for ASEAN's goal of establishing a zone of peace, stability, friendship, cooperation, and prosperity in Southeast Asia. The support was contained in a letter sent to President Aquino through the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The letter came from Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The government of Vietnam also conveyed its congratulations to the ASEAN summit held at the Philippine International Convention Center.

## Japan

### **Takeshita Returns From Trip to Philippines**

*OW170103 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT  
16 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita returned home from Manila Wednesday night after talks with Philippine President Corazon Aquino and other leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the Philippine capital.

Takeshita was the only non-ASEAN leader invited to the summit meeting of the six-member ASEAN, which was held in Manila Monday and Tuesday under maximum security.

Accompanied by his wife Naoko, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and others, Takeshita stayed two days in Manila, the scene of political violence and military coup attempts over the past year.

This was Takeshita's first official overseas trip since he became prime minister November 6. His Manila stay also included an official visit to the Philippines.

At the meeting with the ASEAN leaders, Takeshita extended a 2 billion dollar package for the ASEAN-Japan development fund.

Takeshita also held separate discussions in Manila Tuesday with Indonesian President Suharto, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Sultan of Brunei Haji Hassanah.

Takeshita conducted talks with President Aquino at her Malacanang presidential palace Wednesday morning, pledging Japan's firm support of Aquino's government which is faced with a host of economic and political problems.

### **Uno Urges Further Disarmament by USSR, U.S.**

*OW171015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT  
17 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno urged the Soviet Union Thursday to negotiate a further cut in nuclear arms with the United States and also achieve progress on issues relating to regional, human rights and U.S.-Soviet bilateral matters.

He also demanded that the Soviet Union return to Japan as early as possible four small Japanese islands it holds off Hokkaido and to provide a detailed report on last week's intrusion by a Soviet reconnaissance plane into Japanese airspace over Okinawa Prefecture through diplomatic channels, a Foreign Ministry official told reporters.

Uno made the requests when he met Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin, who is here to brief Japanese officials on the outcome of last week's U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Washington, at the ministry.

Uno said Japan welcomed the signing of the INF (intermediate-range nuclear forces) treaty and said that global nuclear arms should be brought to a lower and balanced level, the official said.

He deplored the Soviet intrusion of Japanese airspace occurring during the Washington summit last Wednesday.

Uno demanded details of the intrusion through diplomatic channels, pointing out the Soviets already gave an explanation to reporters in Moscow.

Adamishin said the superpower summit had opened the way for a new nonconfrontational approach to the solution of international problems.

He said the U.S. and the Soviet Union require the cooperation of other countries and requested Japan's assistance.

Adamishin gave no positive reply on the territorial issue.

On the possibility of a visit to Japan by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Adamishin said it is difficult to decide the exact date because the foreign minister is busily occupied with negotiations with the U.S., the official said.

### **Officials Hail No Tae-u Win in ROK Election**

*OW170603 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT  
17 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO—Japan Thursday hailed No Tae-u's win in the South Korean general election, urging people in South Korea to "gather their wisdom and courage" to ensure a peaceful transition of power.

"We express our respect for No's victory, said Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi, the government's principal spokesman, in a statement.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said he was "deeply impressed" that close to 90 percent of the voters in South Korea turned out for the election held Wednesday.

"I'm convinced that the people in Korea will gather their wisdom and courage to ensure a peaceful transition of power next February," he said in a statement released through his private secretary.

Obuchi, speaking to reporters, indicated that Takeshita is ready to visit South Korea next February for the inauguration ceremony of the president-elect.

Obuchi told a news conference that "it is desirable" for Takeshita to attend the ceremony if No sends him an invitation.

Meanwhile, Shintaro Abe, the secretary-general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said Thursday he plans to travel to South Korea before the end of this month to convey the LDP's congratulations to No.

Abe is expected to act as Takeshita's special emissary to pave the way for Takeshita's own visit to Seoul next February. Obuchi said the government may send Abe as Takeshita's special envoy.

Commenting on No's victory, a senior government official said Japan will continue to foster cooperation ties with Seoul.

#### **Seeks Strengthening of Ties**

*OW170301 Tokyo KYODO in English 0247 GMT  
17 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO—Japan gave high marks to South Korea Thursday on the peaceful holding of the first popular presidential election in 16 years, saying it is a significant step in the process of democratization there.

Commenting on South Korean ruling party candidate No Tae-u's apparent victory in the election held Wednesday, a government official said the two neighboring countries will build up positive and cooperative ties.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is expected to attend No's inauguration ceremony in February.

The official said No's victory reflects the South Korean people's desire for stability rather than for a drastic change.

He added that the failure of the opposition camp to field a single candidate and No's amiable personality proved favorable to the victory.

He said the consensus among South Koreans is to see a peaceful transfer of power from President Chon Tu-hwan to No, adding that a smooth transfer is important.

The official said he expects that No will continue Chon's basic policy and that the framework of Japan-South Korea relations will remain fundamentally unchanged.

Chon is scheduled to step down on February 24 at the completion of his seven-year term.

The official said Japan will support the new government to help it attain long-term stability.

The official said Japan will closely watch how opposition politicians react to what they term an "unjust" presidential election, as well as their conduct in the scheduled election for parliamentarians expected to be held early next year.

The official said South Korea will be highly praised internationally if it attains a peaceful transfer of political power next February, and that it will give momentum to its diplomatic activities.

A key issue for South Korea and Japan will be to bring about a success in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, the official said, adding that the success would give a new impetus for South Korea to gain higher status in the world.

The official said the new South Korean Government may promote negotiations with China on establishing relations, and take a more flexible approach to North Korea.

The easing of tension on the Korean peninsula will partly depend on whether the Olympic games will result in a success or not, the official said.

Among the present issues facing Japan and South Korea are higher status for Korean residents in Japan, Japan's trade surplus and establishment of a bilateral sages' group [as received] in 1988 to discuss broad ties between the two nations, the official said.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said he was impressed with the Koreans, whom he said had staged the first direct presidential poll in 16 years in a democratic way.

Uno told reporters Japan will make best efforts to further develop bilateral ties.

Uno said he expects South Korea will achieve a smooth transition of power from the incumbent President Chon Tu-hwan to the president-elect No Tae-u in February.

Japan will closely watch No's policies and also North Korea's reaction to the election results, he added.

#### **JSP Urges No 'To Ease Tension'**

*OW170817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT  
17 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party leader Takako Doi said Thursday she hopes South Korean President-Elect No Tae-u will work to ease tension both at home and in the whole Korean peninsula.

Doi indicated, however, that it is too early to review the JSP's ties with South Korea following No's win in the presidential election held Wednesday.

"This is not something we can decide on right away," she said when asked about a possible JSP policy review.

The top Japanese opposition party, which maintains ties with North Korea, faces pressure within its right-wing to build up ties with the non-communist South Korea.

But Doi hinted that the JSP may change its Korea policy, saying the party is watching closely whether Seoul will correct "distortions" in its relations with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in Japan.

Doi also refused to give an immediate answer as to whether No's election as the new president would pave the way for her visit to South Korea.

Meanwhile, three other Japanese opposition parties—Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party and the United Social Democratic Party—expressed welcome to No's victory.

**DPRK Official Attends UN-Sponsored Symposium**  
*OW170123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT  
16 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 16 KYODO—A top-ranking North Korean official has made a five-day secret visit to Japan in the aftermath of the KAL incident, raising speculation that Japanese public security authorities are doubtful of possible North Korean involvement in the disaster, it was learned Wednesday.

Foreign Ministry officials confirmed the visit, saying the official was allowed to enter the country because he was a guest of the United Nations University.

Hwang Jang-yop, secretary of the North Korean Workers Party in charge of foreign affairs, was invited to attend an international symposium sponsored by UN University and the Kanagawa Prefectural Government that took place between December 12 and 16.

Hwang is known as a "tutor" of Kim Chung-il, North Korea's heir designate picked by his father President Kim Il-sung. He is chairman of the country's association of sociologists and the Committee for Preservation of Peace.

The Tokyo government's permission to allow his visit was in sharp contrast to a stern attitude taken after an attempt on the life of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan by North Korean agents in Rangoon in October 1983. Chon escaped unhurt but four of his cabinet ministers were killed in the time-bomb attack.

The Burmese Government severed all relations with North Korea following the incident.

Hwang's activities in Japan and the contents of his speech at the symposium were kept secret.

However, organizers of the meeting said Hwang spoke of the tension on the Korean peninsula and emphasized that the North has no intention of worsening the situation there.

**Dollar Hits New Low; Bank of Japan Intervenes**  
*OW170447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT  
17 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO—The U.S. dollar plunged to a new historic momentary low of 126 yen flat before the strong intervention by the Bank of Japan reversed the slide tentatively and caused it to rebound to 126.30 yen at Thursday's morning close in Tokyo.

The morning close was another record low—0.65 yen lower than the dollar's all-time closing low of 126.95 yen set Tuesday.

The Bank of Japan intervened strongly into the currency market during the morning session to combat the dollar-selling pressure, a dealer at Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. said.

Another dealer at a foreign exchange bank estimated the scale of the central bank intervention at 200 million-300 million dollars.

The central trading rate also plummeted to 126.40 yen from Wednesday's 127.40 yen.

After opening sharply lower at 126.40 yen, the dollar came under heavy selling pressure sparked by West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg's statement that the dollar's decline had a favorable impact on the German economy since it had the effect of ensuring price stability, dealers said.

Market players interpreted Stoltenberg's remarks as indicating West Germany's readiness to tolerate the dollar's decline and initiated their fresh selling spree, they said.

The central bank intervention tentatively overcame the selling spree and drove the U.S. currency above its opening rate to a morning high of 126.50 yen, the dealers said.

Trading was heavy with spot volume traded through eight designated foreign exchange brokers totaling 4,917 million dollars and swap deals 6,879 million dollars.

A dealer at a major commercial bank said Stoltenberg's statement gave "the best stimulus" to speculators who wanted to sell the dollar amid the persistent bearishness towards the currency.

Koji Kidokoro, a senior dealer at the foreign exchange division of Mitsui Bank, warned that the dollar would fall further unless the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations agree to work out "drastic measures" to defend the dollar's value.



### Finance Minister Comments

OW170331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0325 GMT  
17 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Thursday that coordinated actions by the major monetary nations are intact to support the dollar's value.

Miyazawa said he understands the U.S. monetary authorities made a full-scale intervention Wednesday in New York to buy dollars. He said, "Japan will do the same."

Miyazawa made the remarks to reporters at his ministry after the dollar opened in Tokyo at a postwar low of 126.40 yen.

### Yen Exceeds 'Optimum Level'

OW170237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT  
16 Dec 87

[Text] Nagoya, Dec. 16 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura called Wednesday for an early reaffirmation of the Louvre Accord by the Group of Seven (G-7) major Western nations to stabilize foreign exchange markets.

Tamura told a news conference the recent steep appreciation of the yen has far exceeded the optimum level, and Japanese industry cannot absorb it.

Japan should strongly urge other Western nations to faithfully observe the Louvre Accord of last February to stabilize foreign exchange rates, he said.

Tamura said he welcomed the accord between the Reagan administration and Congress to reduce the U.S. budget deficit, but said concrete measures have yet to be worked out.

The U.S. budget and trade deficits are regarded as a major cause of the dollar's fall against other currencies.

Tamura said the government is still undecided on Japan's voluntary restraint on car exports to the United States next year.

He said he will continue talks with the automobile industry on the matter.

### G-7, EC Talks Sought

OW170902 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT  
15 Dec 87

[Text] Osaka, Dec. 15 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura proposed Tuesday that the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial democracies and the European Community (EC) establish a "T-8" meeting to discuss global economic and trade issues.

Tamura told a press conference here that he will seek understanding for his plan from officials concerned during his visit to the U.S. and European nations slated for next January.

"I feel impatient when I think we have no more than the G-7 forum to prevent turbulence in the world economy," Tamura said.

He earlier called for the establishment of a "T-7" meeting comprising trade officials of the G-7 nations—Japan, the U.S., Canada, West Germany, Britain, France and Italy.

Tamura expressed hope that such a meeting would function as a "protective wall" against protectionism.

### Finance Ministry Drafts Fiscal 1988 Budget

OW170215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT  
16 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 16 KYODO—The Finance Ministry has drafted the fiscal 1988 budget with the general account totaling some 56.7 trillion yen, nearly 5 percent more than the original budget for fiscal 1987, ending March 31, ministry sources said Wednesday.

The solid increase, the largest in six years, reflects Japan's international commitment to expand domestic demand, the sources said.

But the draft budget will also aim at achieving financial reconstruction by cutting back issuance of deficit-covering bonds to two-thirds the level of the budget for the current fiscal year.

The government will make further efforts to realize its official goal of terminating new deficit-covering bond offerings in fiscal 1990 by limiting total bond issues next year to 8.84 trillion yen, including deficit-covering bonds of 3.32 trillion yen, the sources said.

The fiscal 1988 budget will thus depend on proceeds from bond offerings for 15.6 percent of the general account, the lowest level of borrowing since fiscal 1975 when the government started issuing deficit-covering bonds, the sources said.

The ministry draft will be unofficially presented to other ministries and agencies next Wednesday for negotiations at various levels, and the government will finalize its budget on December 28, the sources said.

The draft put public works spending at 1.3 trillion yen, up some 20 percent.

The general expenditure—the general account minus debt-servicing costs and tax payout to local governments—will rise nearly 400 billion yen to 32.95 trillion yen for the first rise in six years.

On the revenue side, the draft put tax revenues in the new year at over 45 trillion yen, increasing some 2 trillion yen from the projected fiscal 1987 figures on natural increase expected from business expansion, the sources said.

The ministry is expected to put the treasury investment and loan program, often called the second budget, at some 29 trillion yen, up some 8 percent, they said.

The program is financed by government-controlled funds such as postal savings and public pension funds.

### **29.5 Billion Yen Pledged in Loan to India**

*OW170007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT  
16 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 16 KYODO—Japan Wednesday pledged to extend to India 29.5 billion yen in official untied loan to help India recover from damage caused by the drought last summer, the Foreign Ministry said.

The diplomatic notes to this effect were exchanged in New Delhi the same day, ministry officials said.

The aid will be used for emergency imports to repair damage caused by the drought and to help improve India's international balance of payment.

The interest rate on the aid is 2.75 percent per annum with a repayment period of 25 years, including a period of five year's grace.

The new loan has brought Japan's total official aid to India to about 862.4 billion yen, the officials said.

## **North Korea**

### **Dailies on Koreans Attacked in Japan**

*SK160507 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0450 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Wednesday comment on the provocations perpetrated by the Japanese reactionaries against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) after the South Korean jetliner incident.

The signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

There have been frequent reports in different parts of Japan about subversive acts against Chongryon and encroachments on human rights of Korean students in Japan by right-wing gangsters and unidentified hooligans. Undoubtedly they are not chance incidents by individual elements or by a private group, but organized criminal acts with a political background.

What merits a particular attention is the fact that these criminal acts coincide with the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryon campaign conducted by the South Korean military fascist clique in conspiracy with some forces of Japan after the KAL incident.

Some reactionary circles of Japan spread baseless information and reports, attaching "credibility" to the preposterous sophism of the South Korean puppets who concluded the KAL incident as a work done "on the orders of the North" right after the jetliner was reported missing.

It is obvious to every one that the provocations against Chongryon organizations and Korean students in Japan are premeditated criminal acts committed as part of the vicious anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryon campaign of the South Korean puppets and some forces of Japan.

The provocations clearly show once again who does not hesitate at terrorism and violence for his sinister purposes.

The Japanese authorities must not join in the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryon campaign of the South Korean puppets but sternly check subversive acts against Chongryon and violations of human rights of Koreans in Japan, probe their background to the bottom and, at the same time, take responsible measures lest such incidents should occur again.

### **VNS 'Proves' KAL Crash Plot of No Tae-u**

*SK170441 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0422 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA)—Radio "Voice of National Salvation" [VNS] proved that the South Korean passenger jetliner incident is a political plot of the No Tae-u fascist clique to rig up his "victory in the presidential elections".

The radio expressed dissent from the view of the fascist clique and the KAL [Korean Airlines] company describing the passenger plane missing as an "unexpected incident" and an "incident which took place in a flash with no time to contact".

The radio went on:

Aviation experts view the cause of the passenger jetliner incident in a different way.

A pilot in Seoul said that the passenger plane in trouble might send a danger signal to the control tower because it had been almost perfectly equipped with the communications facilities to be used in an emergency. I cannot understand why there was no contact, he added.

A party man in central district, Seoul, said: I can hardly believe that the passenger plane crashed without a danger signal. It is obvious that the ruling party set in motion

the "Security Planning Board" to plant a time bomb in the plane and connected it with the North or the dissident forces in the South in a bid to create favourable conditions for them in the "presidential elections".

"The cause of the incident is not accidental but directly connected with the fabrication of No Tae-u's victory in the presidential elections," stressed the radio.

**Pak Chae-no Accuses South of Smear Campaign**

*SK170451 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0430 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo December 15 (KNS-KCNA)—Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), in his press statement Tuesday, accused the South Korean fascist clique of having brought the woman possessed of a Japanese passport to Seoul for an anti-DPRK smear campaign in connection with the passenger jetliner missing.

He went on:

The puppet clique's bringing of the woman named "Mayumi Hachiya" to South Korea Tuesday shows that its vicious plot has reached a stage of completion according to its scenario.

The South Korean military gangsters are trying to link the airliner incident and the allegedly "suspected" woman with the DPRK and Chongnyon for no reason, but nobody is taken in by it.

They should immediately stop their vicious and unreasonable smear campaign.

**Papers Criticize South**

*SK170535 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0451 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJUCHOSON today assail the South Korean puppets for the frantic anti-DPRK smear campaign they launched, connecting the missing air passenger jet incident with the DPRK in a far-fetched way.

On December 15 the puppets hurriedly escorted to Seoul a woman named Mayumi Hachiya and the dead body of a man named Shinichi Hachiya with Japanese passports who had been held in custody in Bahrain, and frantically held government-sponsored functions against the DPRK in different parts of South Korea.

In a signed commentary titled "The Puppets Have Nothing To Gain From a Frame-Up" NODONG SINMUN says:

In hurriedly bringing the two "suspects" to Seoul the puppets sought to block the road of a fair probe into the truth of the incident and provide a new support for their anti-communist intrigues as they originally planned to.

It is very clear why the South Korean puppets hastily brought to Seoul a woman and the dead body of a man, whose identity has not yet been made known, although the whereabouts of the missing jetliner or the cause of its accident have not yet been confirmed.

The people and unbiased public opinion of South Korea view the missing jetliner incident as a premeditated script the traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u had written with the aim of finding pretexts for their military junta to stay in power, again resorting to a new "method of shocking treatment," crying about "threat from the North", as they found themselves in a defensive position in the "election" campaign.

When they escorted Mayumi with a Japanese passport to Seoul on the eve of the "elections," the South Korean military fascist clique intended to create a favorable theatrical "field of ballots" and thus use it as a lever for "victory" of No Tae-u the military gangster in the "elections," as a trump for preventing the massive resistance after the "elections" and extending the military dictatorship. However, it is a futile act.

Nothing will change even after they brought Mayumi to Seoul with no material evidence in Bahrain.

Even if the puppets belatedly hatch a plot to prove that the incident was an "act of the North" after moving the theatre of investigation to Seoul, it would give no authenticity or convince no one in this bright world today.

The South Korean puppets should clearly understand that they would get nothing from their preposterous fabrications and third-rate dramas, and immediately stop their futile anti-communist intrigues.

The Bahrain authorities should bear due responsibility for the consequences arising from the illegal approval of the "extradition" they made in compliance with the unjust and unreasonable demand of the South Korean puppets.

The Japanese reactionaries must stop scheming to harm and persecuting the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Koreans in Japan, being hostile to the DPRK while joining the South Korean puppets in the anti-DPRK racket with regard to the missing South Korean passenger plane incident, and give up the foolish idea that they might gain something in exchange for the water they provided for the anti-DPRK water mill of the South Korean puppets.



A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says the South Korean puppets entered into a new stage of their anti-communist intrigues as they escorted Mayumi on December 15, just a day before the "elections."

**South Dissident Group Alleges Election Fraud**  
*SK170455 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0433 GMT 17 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA)—The headquarters of the People's Movement for Democracy, a joint organisation of dissident forces in South Korea, exposed that gangsters of the "Democratic Justice Party" committed over 1,500 cases of fraud in Seoul alone for four hours after polling for "presidential elections" began Wednesday, according to a report. The organisation said it was "informed that there were many swindles by the 'government' side in other cities."

Members of the headquarters said they were told that lackeys of the "DJP" side were allowed to cast several "votes" into ballot boxes and before some voters went to polling places to vote, their ballots were already cast into ballotboxes by others. They accused the "DJP" side of having distributed money, cloth and rice, etc. to people.

A spokesman of the headquarters declared that fraudulent acts of the "DJP" side are exposed and reported by voters and 100,000 members of supervision groups for fair elections posted at all polling places.

**Paper Says South Elections 'Bayonet-Controlled'**  
*SK170503 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0436 GMT 17 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today notes that the "presidential elections" held in South Korea on December 16 were virtually no better than a government-controlled bayonet show of the military dictators aimed at stifling the democratic forces and gratifying lust for power.

The elections were held in such a terror-ridden atmosphere where the entire puppet army and police forces were brought to crack down on the people, the "Youth Voluntary Service Corps" and other gangsters committed assaults and terrorist acts against democratic forces, and commando force set up a manifold cordon.

The daily says:

The elections Wednesday go far beyond the suppressive elections held to date by the successive puppets in South Korea in terms of their suppressive intensity. They were the worst bayonet-ruled elections ever to be seen in the world history of elections.

The No Tae-u's fascist group assaulted and searched the university campuses, opposition democratic organizations and even churches on the eve of elections.

The fascist clique committed without hesitation even such shuddering murder as ruthlessly beating to death a soldier of the puppet army who disobeyed an order of "supporting" the traitor No Tae-u.

On the very day of the elections, unidentified ruffians on the payroll of the puppets committed group assaults on members of the fair election control groups in Pusan, Seoul and other parts.

The traitor No Tae-u unhesitatingly staged such unheard-of bayonet-ruled elections to earn himself ill-fame again as a truculent military hooligan, says the paper.

**Newspaper Views on No's 'Last-Ditch Efforts'**  
*SK170150 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2150 GMT 15 Dec 87

[16 December NODONG SINMUN commentary: "Military Hooligan Should Be Punished"]

[Text] A presidential election is scheduled in South Korea today.

The South Korean people have carried out a stubborn struggle to open a broad path to achieve democratization by terminating the military dictatorial regime and establishing a democratic regime.

However, in South Korea today where the election is held, a grave situation has been created in which the people's cause of democratization is threatened.

Since the June resistance, the South Korean people have called for the resignation of the candidacy of traitor No Tae-u, a military gangster. However, No Tae-u, the shameless traitor, is not only continuing to wear a candidate's hat, but also making last-ditch efforts to rig up his own election.

While the people's demand for the formation of a parnational, neutral cabinet for fair election management is ignored, the incumbent fascist cabinet, the No Tae-u clique's same clan, is monopolizing the election management.

The election atmosphere in South Korea, which the South Korean rulers created with the aim of extending the military fascist dictatorship, is extremely perilous. Under the class-A alert and special intensified security orders issued by the puppets on the eve of the election, the oppressive forces of the South Korean police and puppet armed forces are taking up positions everywhere, drawing swords and guns on the eligible voters, while mobilized riot police and commandos keep the voting and canvassing stations under control.

Hooligan terrorist groups not unlike Hitler's Nazi Youth Corps are brandishing clubs at opposition forces, while the DJP gangsters and the puppet administrative potential are fully mobilized to threaten and intimidate the residents.

Indeed South Korea is now amid a state of martial law without martial law. Opposition parties, democratic organizations, universities, and newspapers, which reject traitor No Tae-u's candidacy and oppose the dictators' election rigging and fraud, are raided by oppressive armed forces in an unpredictable way; and personages of all circles, youths, students, and innocent people are being dragged into prison handcuffed. What is worse, even a tragic incident took place in the puppet Army in which an enlisted man, who refused to cast his vote for traitor No Tae-u, was beaten to death.

This perilous situation in South Korea, where the fear of an unfair election, an oppressive election, and a rigged election unprecedented in history, is nakedly raised portrays the last-ditch desperation of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, which tries to suppress at gunpoint the people who demand an end to military rule and the establishment of a democratic regime.

Traitor No Tae-u is now circulating the rumor of instability in case the opposition takes power, prattling that only when he takes power can democratization come to South Korea. However, this is a sophism to justify his act of usurping power.

In the first place, traitor No Tae-u is not even qualified to run for president in the current election, which is to bring democracy. Military hooligan No Tae-u is a first class criminal who has always brought back the current of antidemocracy in South Korea and who has viciously blocked the way to the people's democratic development. He is a murderer and a human butcher who did not hesitate to create bloody tragedies by massacring people.

It is No Tae-u who actively participated in the 15 May coup d'etat of the former dictator and trampled the fruit of the 19 April uprising under foot. It is also No Tae-u who entered the scene as the leading actor in the 12 December military purification coup d'etat and as the main culprit in the 17 May outrageous incident and the Kwangju massacre, thus raising the curtain for the incumbent military dictatorship to emerge, brutally trampling the bud of democratization underfoot.

A new version Nazi who has been the standard-bearer in fabricating vicious laws and the one-party dictatorship along with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is No Tae-u. The fabricator of the Tongbinggo Hotel Anticommunist Branch Office, where Pak Chong-chol and other patriotic youths were tortured to death and where numerous people were crippled for life, and the culprit who reduced South Korea to a hell of teargas bombs is also No Tae-u.

When such a fascist maniac is allowed to take power, nothing comes to South Korea but the extension of military dictatorship and grave consequences for peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

The South Korean people must not allow traitor No Tae-u, the vicious strangler of democracy, to take power. To put an end to military dictatorship in South Korea is the uniform will of the people.

Because of that conviction and will, the people have fought stubbornly, demanding No Tae-u's resignation as a candidate from the very day No Tae-u appeared wearing a presidential candidate's hat.

Wherever he went to campaign, traitor No Tae-u could not escape the sad lot of facing the people's indignant outcries calling for his resignation from candidacy and being chased, showered with rotten eggs, rocks, and teargas bombs. This shows in all nakedness how intense are the people's grievances over military dictatorship and how strong is the people's aspiration for democracy.

It was not only yesterday or today that the South Korean people's desire for democratization began to sprout. Since the first day they began living oppressed under the dictator's sword brandishing, the people have wanted to live freely in a democratic society without fascism and have bled much for it.

What the people won in this bloody struggle, subduing the fascist maniacs who were running amuck to extend military dictatorship, is the direct election system today. To link the direct election system, which was seized with bloodshed, to democratization to realize wishes cherished for more than 40 years and to not make futile the blood shed by martyrs who gave their lives at the altar of democracy, the people must deal stern punishment in the current election to the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, which tries to extend military dictatorship.

It is all too natural for a military hoodlum to be judged on the election grounds for democratization. As they turned No Tae-u's election campaign grounds into a place for the judgment of No Tae-u, the South Korean people should combine the cries of patriotism and democracy to oppose the extension of military dictatorship and once again turn the election arena today, with the redoubled strength of unity, into a venue for judgment of No Tae-u to declare the termination of military dictatorship.

No tyranny of fascist guns and swords can nip the united strength of the people or check the vigorous current of democratization, the order of the day as an all-encompassing social demand. Even if the No Tae-u clique fabricates his election at all costs by committing violence and through all types of fraud, the people will resolutely proclaim it null and void and, as they ignited the torch of the June resistance in resentment at the nomination of

traitor No Tae-u as a candidate, they will vigorously burn the flame of the second June Resistance to resist the military fascist forces' act of usurping power.

It is inevitable that military dictatorship will be driven to ruin by the people rising up in death-defying resistance. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique must look straight at the general trend and behave discreetly.

**CPRF Briefing on South's Political Situation**  
*SK160419 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*2300 GMT 10 Dec 87*

[Text] On 10 December, the CPRF Secretariat held a briefing at the People's Palace of Culture in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are straining the current situation, using the puppet presidential election and the 1988 Olympic games as occasions.

Hung on the front wall of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Attending the meeting were reporters from press organs in Pyongyang, foreign reporters and press functionaries of foreign embassies in our country.

At the meeting, Chon Kum-chol, director of the CPRF Secretariat, briefed on the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are straining the situation on the Korean peninsula with the presidential election and the 1988 Olympics at hand in South Korea.

First, noting that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have recently strengthened military provocations against us, he said: The wretches are deliberately inciting confrontation and aggravating tension under the pretext of security and the threat of southward invasion with the presidential election at hand.

He exposed in detail: The U.S. imperialists and the brass hats of the puppet army have recently met to further increase special military assistance to South Korea, have staged the largest-ever military parade, have held meetings under various pretexts, and have clamored about the perfection of the military preparedness there. Also, they have frequently conducted large-scale military exercises and have perpetrated military provocations along the DMZ.

He said: In this way the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are deliberately aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula. This is importantly connected with the fact that the situation is becoming unfavorable to them with the approach of the presidential election and the Olympic games.

He continued: Unable to no longer find a pretext for extending the military dictatorship and stationing the U.S. troops in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are maneuvering to deliberately aggravate the situation and justify the military assumption of

power to turn the situation in their favor and escape from the crises. Furthermore, they have hatched such an intrigue as a missing passenger jetliner.

The briefing on the recent acceleration of new war preparations against us by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, he stated that the U.S. imperialists are intensifying military threats under the pretext of the security of the Olympic games and are preparing for surprise attack offensive operations against the North.

Saying that, in particular, the U.S. imperialists have drawn up various unprecedented war scenarios and have waged adventurous war exercises, he introduced a scenario of war against North Korea for May 1988 which they had mapped out by considering 1988, the year of the Olympic games, a year of crises. The exercises of this scenario has already been carried out.

He said: Beginning with the aerial explosion of a plane by the North on its way to Japan with the puppet foreign minister aboard it in May 1988, this war scenario establishes the critical situation on the Korean peninsula in connection with the North's terrorist act and applies it to the Korean peninsula in the form of inflicting a momentary retaliatory attack which reaches to the extent that the U.S. imperialists are not embroidered in a total war by employing the same method of military action they are now using in the Persian Gulf.

He noted: By this method, the U.S. imperialists have, in actuality, already augmented and deployed a great number of armed forces, including naval forces, in South Korea and its vicinal area, have conducted large-scale landing exercises by mobilizing new aircraft, and have frequently waged offensive exercises with nuclear backpacks and mock terrorist operational exercises by special units.

He laid bare that this shows that if disturbances arise inside South Korea before or after the presidential election and if they judge that the Olympics will not be held smoothly, the U.S. imperialist and the South Korean puppets can perpetrate an adventurous military action, shifting responsibility for it onto us.

Touching on the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is preparing for military intervention in political affairs to counter the situation should it be defeated in the election, he pointed out that in actuality, the puppet clique has positioned the military with its close aids and is preparing to cope with a situation unfavorable to the DJP's reassumption of power.

He exposed that those who have deeply involved themselves with Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, and who cannot but share the fate of life or death with them, are taking high-ranking military posts, such as the minister of defense and the commander of the Security Defense Command, and that the commanders of approximately 20 divisions out of 30 major puppet army divisions are



being assumed by hawkish 17th- and 18th-class graduates from the Military Academy who have absolute interests with the DJP's reassumption of power.

Along with this, he stated that if a situation unfavorable to No Tae-u's assumption of power is created, the [word indistinct] operational exercise of preparing the puppet army to initially cope with the situation has been frequently waged, that major cities, organizations, and universities have been assigned to puppet army units in case of emergency, and that an action program to crack down on riots and courses of advance have been decided.

He stressed that this clearly confirms that the wretches are trying to resort to a military method in case a mass struggle is waged because election rigging has become controversial issue even though the DJP has reassumed power or in case a situation unfavorable to them is created as the result of an opposition candidate's assumption of power.

He obviously made clear: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are clamoring about so-called countermeasures, abusing us. This is nothing but propaganda designed to find a pretext for military action in the future.

Talking about our stance toward the South Korean situation, he declared again that even if chaos occurs in South Korea, we have no intention of taking advantage of it.

He emphasized: Whether disturbances take place in South Korea or not and whether the 1988 Olympic games are in jeopardy or not depend on the results of the election.

He then answered reporters' questions.

**VNS Denounces Beating Death of Soldier**  
SK170426 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation  
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Dec 87

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] With the approach of the presidential election, the fraudulent and corrupt acts of the government and ruling party with government power and money and their fascist repressive commotion are frenziedly being perpetrated. Amid such circumstances, an atrocious act of beating to death a soldier serving in the Army for not supporting No Tae-u, the presidential candidate of the DJP, has been reported, thus arousing the great indignation of the people at home and abroad.

As is known, Private First Class Chong Chin-kwon of the 8350th army unit in Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, refused to follow his superior's order to support the DJP's presidential candidate and to boycott Kim Tae-chung, candidate of the opposition party. The military fascist hangmen arrested and detained him for not supporting No Tae-u and cruelly beat him to death. They then cremated him. It has been learned that soldiers who were mercilessly beaten for not supporting No Tae-u number several tens.

Our people have not forgotten the atrocious act of cruelly sacrificing more than 100 fellow countrymen, fabricating the incident of the missing KAL aircraft Boeing 707 en route from Bagdad, Iraq, to Seoul. Even before the sorrow of losing fellow countrymen has faded, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group beat a soldier to death to extend their power. This shows once again that they are murderers and human butchers without even the slightest degree of reason and morality of men. [passage omitted]

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique should reveal to the public the truth of the incident of the beating death of Chong Chin-kwon, apologize to the people, and immediately step down from power.

### South Korea

**No Tae-u Wins Presidential Election**  
SK170630 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0621 GMT 17 5 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 17 (YONHAP)—Government party candidate No Tae-u has been elected the new president of South Korea to serve a single five-year term with an overwhelming victory over a divided opposition in the nation's first direct presidential election in 16 years.

No will succeed incumbent President Chon Tu-hwan who will step down on Feb. 25 next year marking the first peaceful change of government in the nation's 40-year constitutional history.

With 91.3 percent of the ballots counted as of 3 p.m. Thursday, No led the field with 7.68 million votes or 36.4 percent of the ballots counted.

The first runner-up Kim Yong-sam of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party garnered 5.7 million votes or 27.1 percent of the ballots counted, while rival opposition candidate Kim Tae-chung won 5.5 million votes or 26.2 percent.

Former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party remained a distant fourth with 1.7 million votes or 8 percent.

### Preliminary Election Results

SK170604 [Editorial Report] Seoul Television Service (KBS-1) in Korean at 0555 GMT on 17 December reports the following preliminary election results with 90.0% of the vote counted:

No Tae-u (DJP): 7,675,675

Kim Yong-sam (RDP): 5,709,249

Kim Tae-chung (PPD): 5,538,507

Kim Chong-pil (NDRP): 1,675,042

### Provincial, Urban Breakdown

SK170216 [Editorial Report] Seoul Television Service (KBS-1) in Korean at 0150 GMT on 17 December provides the following provincial and urban vote count:

	No Tae-u	Kim Yong-sam	Kim Tae-chung	Kim Chong-pil	Percent
Seoul	1,001,407	935,673	1,095,983	267,349	58.7
Pusan	545,715	938,102	157,757	4,304	84.6
Taegu	800,363	274,880	29,831	23,230	100.0
Inchon	261,476	198,274	44,174	61,140	80.3
Kwangju	16,711	1,891	363,152	897	80.4
Kyonggi	1,093,932	706,665	540,894	213,690	88.1
Kangwon	478,661	206,669	69,656	42,592	86.8
N. Chungchong	355,083	213,783	83,116	102,419	100.0
S. Chungchong	397,716	241,089	186,525	682,489	98.5
N. Cholla	160,760	17,130	948,955	8,629	100.0
S. Cholla	119,229	16,826	1,317,990	4,831	100.0
N. Kyongsang	1,101,227	465,923	39,517	42,986	99.3
S. Kyongsang	755,414	938,961	83,538	49,623	95.3
Cheju	116,206	61,838	42,601	10,397	95.7

#### No Tae-u Issues Statement on Victory

SK170804 Seoul Domestic Television Service  
in Korean 0604 GMT 17 Dec 87

[Statement by President-elect No Tae-u, issued at DJP Headquarters as his victory is confirmed—live]

[Text] Respected 42 million of my fellow countrymen: Please accept my sincere gratitude. As I receive the news of the confirmation of my election as president, I feel in my heart not joys but the sense of responsibility, not exuberance but solemnness.

As I have been solemnly called on by you, the masters of the country—through the direct presidential elections held for the first time in 16 years and 8 months, this common man, No Tae-u, expresses his wholehearted greetings to the people.

At the same time, I once again bow my head to extend my respect toward your matured ability of democracy with which you have wisely exercised your precious sovereign right through free and fair procedures and democratic methods.

I also extend my sincere gratitude to the interest and encouragement of our allies and to those across the country who have sacrificed in helping for my victory.

The outcome of this election is not my own victory or that of the DJP. It is a victory for all of us.

At this point in time, there is no longer a victor or loser. There are only proud people of our Republic of Korea.

This is a great victory of all of our matured people who desire to leap forward to become an advanced country amid stability by liquidating the political legacy of confrontation and friction and by opening the new era of democracy and harmony.

This is the victory of the great common people who chose democratic reform amid stability and the development of the nation without chaos.

I understand that through this election, you, the people, ordered me to accomplish the 29 June declaration. Deeply cherishing the aspirations and hope you have given to me, I will sincerely fulfill the important responsibility assigned me.

I, as the one who is assigned the great mission by you, will make all possible efforts to achieve the democratization amid stability and unity amid harmony by sincerely following the tasks of history and the order of the times. I will always be by your side by sharing dreams and pains with you, the people.

Respected fellow countrymen, I understand that many of you are concerned with the post-election political climate, as you see national opinion being split and discord deepened by the elections.

I also note that international society will pay attention to the trend of political development after the elections. However, rest assured. Have I not promised you stability and harmony? Have you not cast such stabilized votes for me because you expected that I would most properly be able to achieve stability and harmony in a democratic

manner? How can we fail to achieve stability and harmony when you and I fully display our resourcefulness and courage in unity? I firmly believe we will accomplish this without fail.

As I view the tasks facing the country in this way, I do not consider the new republic and the new government as a single government of the DJP. I believe this is the government of harmony by all people which will eliminate the people's discord and confrontation.

So, I extend my wholehearted solace to the opposition candidates and extend my willingness to heed their excellent opinion. I will modestly respect the will of the people who extended valuable and precious support to the opposition candidates. I will accept the opinion of people from all walks of life as it is. I firmly believe that to do so is the way to sincerely respond to the people's desire for democratic reforms and national development amid reconciliation.

I will concentrate preferential efforts on healing many wounds and pains facing our society at the earliest possible date.

As I have already promised, I will devote all of my energy for peacefully and rapidly resolving all the wounds and resentment that the tragic Kwangju incident brought about. I will also sincerely accept the young people's progressive ideals and will.

I will always listen carefully to critical voices from the campuses, the outcries of workers, and the voices of the opposition forces. I will modestly accept all demands that serve the country, so that I will ensure that such demands become outstanding fertilizer in opening the new era of democracy and national reconciliation.

Esteemed fellow countrymen, there are 70 days left before the peaceful change of government, the first in our country's constitutional history. We should approach this period with new resolve so as to wisely overcome this period without waste and chaos of national proportion. Let all of us liquidate all old and past hatred and take the hands of national reconciliation.

Let us take the attitude of taking a long-range view to achieve a great national leap in the 21st century by opening a new era of democratization and national reconciliation and, thus, successfully host the Olympics.

If and when we advance in this way, I am sure that North Korea will not dare to attempt an adventure during the 70-day period until the inauguration of the new government to throw it into confusion or hinder the Seoul Olympics; at the same time, the assessment of the international community of our people will be further enhanced.

In this sense, as I have already promised the people, I will soon form the headquarters for the promotion of democratization and reconciliation. I will not only prepare for the scheduled peaceful transfer of government, but also embark on the work of resolving the task assigned by the times.

Fellow countrymen, I sincerely ask your continuous support and encouragement. I firmly vow again to work hard together with you, the people, toward an advanced country by opening the new era of democratization and national reconciliation wider.

#### **President-Elect No Tae-u Profiled**

*SK170640 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0535 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 17 (YONHAP)—People who meet No Tae-u, the winner of South Korea's Dec. 16 direct presidential election, usually say that he looks like an ordinary man with a calm, moderate character, hardly an indication of his military background.

No, a former general and long-time confidant of President Chon Tu-hwan, has long had the reputation of being more moderate than Chon and other fellow generals who took power in 1980.

The 55-year-old leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has insisted that he is determined to end the nation's tradition of military-backed government and usher in full democracy.

The people are the masters of their country and the people's will must come before everything else, No declared at the height of anti-government riots in the summer.

On June 29, amid widespread anti-government demonstrations across the nation, No suddenly came up with a democratization package.

When No made his June 29 proposal for political reform, people from all walks of life extended open arms of welcome. In that proposal No said, I have had deep thoughts and frequent agony over the mission of politicians in this epochal period in which deep-rooted entanglement and antipathy among the people have created a national crisis.

I stand before history and the nation with an extraordinary determination to help build a great homeland in which there is love and harmony among all segments and strata of the population, No said in the eight-point proposal.

President Chon agreed to the proposal two days later, including its call for the first direct presidential elections in 16 years.

Following his retirement from the Army as a four-star general, No served as minister of state for political and security affairs. He conducted sports diplomacy as minister of sports, as president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee and as president of the Korean Amateur Sports Association and the Korea Olympic Committee. He was appointed chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in 1984, and became president of the party in 1987.

No's name first became familiar to the public during the political turmoil that followed the assassination of then President Pak Chong-hui on Oct. 26, 1979.

Then commander of the 9th Army Division, No mobilized his forces on Dec. 12 of that same year to help ensure a just investigation into the assassination of the late Pak.

No's action helped him foster stronger ties with President Chon who was then in charge of the investigation as chief of the Defense Security Command.

No then emerged as one of the prominent figures of the reformist group and played a leading role in helping Chon inaugurate the fifth republic in 1981. This came 26 years after he began his military career upon graduating from the Korea Military Academy along with Chon in 1955.

Born in 1932 to a middle-class farming family in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, the same province of the late President Pak and incumbent President Chon, No entered Taegu Technical Middle School in 1945, the year when the nation was liberated from Japanese colonial rule, and transferred to Kyungbuk Middle School four years later.

No's classmates recall that he was an ordinary student who excelled in running.

No intended to apply for admission to a medical college after middle school but with the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, he entered an army school for military police.

While a military police sergeant in 1951, he successfully applied to the military academy. His decision to become a career military officer determined his destiny.

No is reportedly talented in music and composed a military unit's song when he served as commander of the unit.

His soft conversational style appeals to people, enabling him to make friends easily.

I make much of organization, or teamwork, No once said. I prefer a couple of ordinary men to a genius. I prefer teamwork through harmony rather than distinguished ability of a specific person.

### Candidates, Parties Respond to Results

SK170153 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Democratic Justice Party officials at the party's election center reacted enthusiastically to the initial lead of its candidate No Tae-u over his opposition counterparts when the joint KBS-MBC election report showed large margins.

Key party officials including the party's election campaign director Rep Yi Chun-ku and deputy secretary-general Rep Kim Tae-ho clapped their hands, saying in unison, "No is doing excellent!"

In particular, when No kept a "substantial lead" over other candidates even in some opposition strongholds, the party officials freely expressed their delight, turning the election center into a scene of excitement.

No returned home late yesterday from Togo spa town where he took a rest with his family.

At around 9:55 p.m., former Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong dropped by at the election center, encouraging the secretariat members and handing them a sum of money.

Also seen at the center were former Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong and deputy premier Sin Pyong-hyon.

Kim Tae-chung was alone at his office while votes were being counted yesterday. He did not watch TV but received regular reports from his aides. He also met with his senior deputies and was briefed on the cases of fraud at polling and counting stations.

As the TV network aired the second-by-second results, the general mood at the office of the Kim Tae-chung camp was depressed and most of them seemed surprised.

As Kim was trailing behind No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam, some members turned off the TV.

An hour later, the TV was switched back on but Kim Tae-chung was still in third place, forcing all party members into an atmosphere of resignation and despair.

Earlier in the evening, Kim Tae-chung visited the situation room of the dissident National Coalition for Democracy to encourage volunteers who were observing the vote counting process and were gathering cases of irregularities and rigging at polling stations.

RDP candidate Kim Yong-sam showed up at the party headquarters at around 8:30 p.m. and watched ballot counting proceedings on TV along with party members for an hour before heading for his home.



When the ruling party candidate No Tae-u emerged as the solid leader at the initial stage, he encouraged volunteers working at the operation room by saying that the result is still uncertain.

Upon receiving reports concerning several cases of election frauds from its local party chapters, Kim wore a grim look.

**Kim Yong-sam Calls for Unity, Regrets Feuds**  
*SK170219 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
17 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam yesterday called for unity among the nation's "democratic forces," and said he regrets the feuds and confrontations during the campaign.

"I deeply regret the regional and partisan division, especially the feud between the democratic forces," Kim said in a statement.

He said he feels responsible for the disharmony, which may be due to the failure to field a single opposition candidate.

"Now that the campaigning is over, I sincerely hope that we will all be united again by curing the wounds of feud and confrontation," he said.

Appealing for national unity and harmony, Kim proposed talks with politicians and leaders from various walks of life.

He then warned that election rigging by the government would have "very unfortunate" repercussions.

**Says Election 'Invalid'**

*OW170847 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT*  
17 Dec 87

[By Irene M. Kunii]

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 17 KYODO—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, who took second place in the December 16 presidential election, declared Thursday that the elections were invalid and accused the government and ruling party of resorting to fraud to win at the polls.

While several thousand demonstrators spread throughout Kwangju clashed with police and others were beginning to assemble in Seoul, Kim unleashed charges that the government manipulated the elections to insure that its influence remained intact.

The leader of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) said that party observers posted to the 245 ballot centers nationwide uncovered numerous cases of irregularities in the handling of ballots.

"This so-called election can only be referred to as a second coup d'etat," Kim said in a conference held at RDP headquarters.

Earlier the same day, rival opposition leader Kim Tae-chung also denounced the government for the fraud he claimed was rampant during the election.

The National Coalition for Democracy (NCD), which played the role of a watchdog during both the elections and the October 27 referendum on the constitution, also held a meeting of opposition supporters including Kim Tae-chung at the National Christian Center to denounce the elections. The civic group said the elections were invalid due to widespread tampering by election officials.

Kim Yong-sam, a moderate who was expected to garner more than the latest vote tally indicates, estimated that some 2 million ballots cast in his favor had been tampered with in some way.

In one incident uncovered at the Dongjak counting station in Seoul, some 100 ballots marked in favor of Kim were found inserted into the middle of bundles earmarked as votes for No.

Meanwhile, the NCD said it would hold another meeting of opposition supporters to organize a mass rally on the issue of rigged elections at some time in the future.

At a press conference declaring his nomination as the next president of South Korea, ruling party leader No Tae-U denied charges that election officials posted to voting and ballot stations were not politically neutral. He said the election proceeded in a fair and open manner.

The president-elect, who will take over when President Chon Tu-hwan steps down next February, said he would use persuasion to restore order in the event of street demonstrations following the elections.

The RDP said opinion polls carried out prior to the elections in Kim Yong-sam's home region showed support was high for Kim and low for the ruling party candidate. But in ballot counting results released for South Kyongsang Province, voters were almost split in their support for the two candidates, an indication there may have been foul play, RDP aides alleged.

**Kim Tae-chung Abstains from Commenting**  
*SK170053 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean*  
17 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, presidential candidate of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], after discussing the question of election-rigging with dissident figures at the headquarters of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution [NCDC] on 16 December, has decided to disclose his stand on the elections by holding

a joint news conference by the PPD, the NCDC, and the United Mass Movement for Democracy at the Sinsegye Restaurant at 1500 on 17 December.

Kim abstained from drawing a conclusion. He said: I will point out election-rigging incidents that occurred during this election. However, I will make conclusive remarks after consultation with dissident figures concerned after seeing the election results.

**Kim Chong-pil Congratulates No Tae-u**  
*SK170228 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean*  
0200 GMT 17 Dec 87

[Text] As the victory of candidate No Tae-u has become almost certain, candidate Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party, through his chief secretary, sent a bouquet to him, congratulating him on his election.

Candidate Kim Chong-pil said: As candidate No Tae-u's victory has become certain, I believe the war is over. Although I have been covered with wound in the war, I, as one of the generals who fought in the war, am sending a bouquet to the winner, congratulating his victory.

Candidate Kim Chong-pil, extending deep thanks to the people for the support they extended to him in the current election, said: I will carry out the second struggle for democratization to repay the people's support.

**Announces Future Plans**

*SK170445 Seoul Christian Broadcasting System*  
*Network in Korean 0400 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Today, accepting the returns of the presidential elections, Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, stated that he will concentrate concerted efforts on the upcoming general elections, using the presidential elections as a springboard for his party.

At a news conference this morning in his party office, party President Kim Chong-pil stressed that the fraudulent practices of the current presidential elections he mentioned during his electioneering should be thoroughly dealt with when the National Assembly is convened and that measures to prevent the recurrence of such fraudulent practices in the future should be thoroughly taken.

Saying that the genuine victory of a war is stability after the war, President Kim Chong-pil stressed that his party will do its best to maintain political stability as a sound opposition party.

Stressing that through the current elections he has received the people's judgment for the 18-year history of the old Democratic Republican Party, party president Kim said that he will reorganize and rectify the system of his party.

**Paper Says Election Marred by 'Irregularities'**  
*SK170129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
17 Dec 87 p 1

[Excerpts] No Tae-u maintained a strong lead as vote counting continued at 245 stations across the nation in the first direct presidential election in 16 years which clearly showed regional inclination of the electorate.

Each of the four major party candidates earned overwhelming support in their hometown provinces, while Kim Tae-chung maintained a neck and neck race with No in the capital city of Seoul.

At the start, No of the ruling Democratic Justice Party appeared headed for a landslide victory with early returns giving him large margins over other candidates. Opened first were boxes containing mailed-in ballots from absentee voters. [passage omitted]

Voting and ballot counting were conducted without major incidents such as serious acts of violence though the opposition parties and dissident bodies continued to claim numerous cases of election fraud.

The National Coalition for Democracy made up of various anti-government organizations reported cases of "relay voting" in which a bribed voter puts a pre-marked ballot into the box and hand a blank ballot to the vote-buyer.

The NCD and opposition parties also claimed other cases of temporary abduction of election observers, blackmailing and physical assaults while the ruling party's election campaign headquarters made similar charges against opposition camps.

Even if the election irregularities were fairly widespread across the nation, they are still far from justifying any assertions by the oppositionists that No's anticipated victory would be purely the product of election rigging.

The four major party candidates voted at the stations of their respective residential areas, along with their wives. Each expressed their satisfaction with having done their best in the month-long campaign period and hoped that the election would mark a great milestone in the democratic development of the Republic.

No Tae-u, who had his first taste of real politics in his life in a hard way, said that he would devote himself, if elected, to alleviating the differences between regions, social classes and religious sectors exposed in the course of the presidential election.

Kim Yong-sam also said that now was the time for all people to do away with all kinds of antagonism and disharmony and strive together to open a new chapter of national reconciliation.

Kim Tae-chung noted that the people of the Republic had just had a happy moment by exercising their sovereign right after 16 years, which gave so much tribulation to so many people who lost their lives or spent time in jail for trying to regain the right.

Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party said he hoped that political leaders would do their best to realize social and political stability after the election.

Despite their expression of high confidence of winning, opposition parties were meticulously collecting evidence of election irregularities for their political offensive after the polls.

Both the RDP and the PPD had declared in their campaigns that a victory of the ruling party would be impossible without election rigging and vowed to contest the result in case No Tae-u wins.

#### **DJP 'Glad' Balloting Conducted Smoothly**

SK170221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday said it was glad balloting was conducted without interruptions.

Kim Chung-wi, a DJP spokesman, said, however, that six cases of violence against DJP members were reported.

The DJP members were kidnapped, humiliated and forced to confess to "election rigging," Kim said in a statement.

In some areas, he said, "impure forces" supported a particular candidate while voters were casting their votes.

Wall posters and leaflets announced DJP supporters' names and threatened their safety, Kim said.

An opposition party, he said, led a campaign against businesses run by DJP members.

#### **DJP, Opposition Parties Trade Accusations**

SK170149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Opposition parties came up with announcements accusing the ruling camp of perpetrating rampant election frauds on the voting day yesterday while illustrating specific cases they had collected.

In response, the ruling Democratic Justice Party also issued a statement criticizing the opposition parties for attempting to disturb the fair election mood, resorting to blackmailing, violence and other sabotage actions.

The Reunification Democratic Party claimed that its election supervisor discovered Tuesday that six out of nine members of the Central Election Management Committee assigned to the southern polling station of Ulsan, Kyongsangpuk-do, had put a seal on the paper listing voters in violation of the concerned law.

In a statement, Rep. Kim Chae-kwang, chief of the party's campaign headquarters, said the fact amounted to a case of "apparent" election rigging on the part of the ruling camp.

By doing so, the ruling party may dispose the six votes to its benefit later, regardless of the opinion of the six men whose voting rights were passed to the ruling camp prior to the voting day, Kim argued.

On Dec. 14, the party members in Chinhae, Kyongsangnam-do, put Yi Yong-kyu, a printing shop owner, under custody after catching him spreading printed materials slandering its candidate Kim Yong-sam at around 6 pm

In his "conscience declaration," Yi confessed that he employed some 30 people at 40,000 won a day and made them spread the materials he printed as ordered by the ruling party.

The RDP alleged that several tens of young people belonging to its opposition rival Party for Peace and Democracy attacked its chapter office in Mokpo, Chollanam-do, resulting in a paralysis of the chapter office function and injuring several party members seriously on the morning of Dec. 15.

At around 2 am of the same day, So Yong-il, 56, party official on Ullung island was assaulted by a gang of seven DJP members on the shore before being abandoned in woods, 2 km away from the scene.

He was rushed to a hospital by policemen patrolling the area, but has remained in a critical condition.

In another case of election frauds, the party cited that Korea Celadon housed in the Kugdong Building in downtown Seoul instructed all of its employees to report for work as usual on the voting day yesterday, threatening to take punitive measures against those who failed to do so.

The Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) claimed that a large number of people, previously registered as eligible voters in the Oct. 27 national referendum, were found to have been dropped off the voter registration list for yesterday's election and the dropouts were mostly from Cholla provinces.

Provinces of Chollanam-do and Chollapuk-do are strongholds for opposition presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung, who leads the PPD.

The number of voter dropouts, which had been reported to the PPD as of Tuesday, stood at about 550, PPD officials claimed.

Another case claimed by the PPD is that Hwang In-mon, an official working at Iwon-myon office in Okchon-kun, Chungchongpuk-do, falsely reported 14 residents in cluhing Chu Song-chin, 80, to the election management office as absentee voters.

On Nov. 15, an Army unit in Wando-kun, Chollanam-do, took residence registration cards and seals of all soldiers on a defense call-up duty on the pretext of filing documents for training cards and did not return them to the servicemen until the election day, the PPD claimed.

The residence registration cards and seals are essential for voting.

The opposition and dissident groups will hold a joint conference today at the Seoul Theater in a bid to review if yesterday's election was conducted fairly.

The accord to that effect was reached in a closed-door meeting between officials of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) and dissidents at the office of the National Coalition for Democracy (NCD).

#### **Minister Refutes Charges of Election-Rigging**

SK171144 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
1000 GMT 17 Dec 87

[Text] In response to the opposition parties' charges that the just-completed presidential election was rigged, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Ung-hui said that the government will deal with such charges on a case by case basis if clear-cut evidence of unfair management of vote casting and vote counting are produced; but there have not been any serious developments except a few minor accidents.

Touching on the change of government that will take place next February, Minister Yi Ung-hui said that the government will first fortify security for President-elect No Tae-u and that it will arrange detailed procedures for the peaceful change of government, the first in our country's history.

#### **RDP Gives Reactions to Election Results**

SK170215 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] RDP officials watched TV impatiently all through last night at party headquarters as their candidate, Kim Yong-sam, lingered in second place in the ballot counting.

From 9 p.m., when TV stations began to air the vote counting, Kim and ranking party lawmakers watched TV in the election situation room.

When the initial returns showed Kim lagging behind ruling party candidate No Tae-u, he left for home with a hardened look on his face.

Before leaving the party head office, Kim dropped in at the party press room to say good night. Wearing a somewhat awkward smile, he said he would win.

In the situation room, some 200 party officials were busy receiving telephone reports from local chapters on the outcomes of ballot counting.

About 100 young party members and an electric generator were standing by all through the night in case of emergency.

RDP campaign chairman Kim Chae-kwang told reporters that the election is a contest between the ruling camp, which with money and organization seeks to prolong its power, and democratic forces, which are almost bare-handed except for the people's backing.

"You see, however, we will prove to be the winner tomorrow morning," Kim said with confidence.

The campaign chairman charged 63 cases of election rigging or fraud compiled by party local chapters.

Kim sat before a television set at his home in Sangdo-dong all through the night without a wink of sleep till early in the morning.

#### **Declares Election 'Null'**

SK170259 Seoul Christian Broadcasting System  
Network in Korean 0200 GMT 17 Dec 87

[Text] The RDP declared the 16 December presidential election null and noted that it will expose the truth of the unjust elections. Kim Chae-kwang, chairman of the electioneering headquarters, held a press conference this morning at the central party building and asserted it has been fully revealed to the entire world that the DJP government schemed to have a fundamentally and intentionally unjust election by illegally mobilizing the government power and administrative power. He stressed that the elections were an act that ruins the nation and deceives the people. Thus, he said that he declares null the current presidential election.

He revealed that he will form special investigation committee for unjust elections within the party and will rise jointly in examining the truth of unjust elections, and in struggling to nullify the elections by cooperating with opposition democratic figures and with the group for inspection of the fair election. He said that he expects active cooperation of all of the people during the investigation, including offering information, and reporting on government officials who were forcibly involved in the unjust election.



Kim said he confirmed that the unjust election by the current regime was concentrated in North and South Kyongsang Provinces, Seoul, and Inchon, areas that support candidate Kim Yong-sam and that an act of stealing more than 2 million votes was perpetrated.

He noted it is clearly confirmed that the current regime had election committees and administration authorities keep unjust ballot papers under the disguise of legal ones.

**'Gloom' Pervades PPD Amid Cries of 'Fraud'**

SK170211 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Gloom prevailed at PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] headquarters in Yoido last night as party presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung placed third in the vote counting.

Party officials could not conceal embarrassment over the unexpected outcome. Some young party members watching TV shouted "the election was rigged to an unimaginable degree."

Kim stayed at the party situation room with high-ranking party officials closely following the ballot counting on TV. He encouraged his aides and campaigners, saying that he would win ultimately.

Despite the unfavorable showing of their candidate, about 200 officials were busy receiving reports of corruption from local chapters.

"We have compiled enough evidence to declare that this election was not fair," one young official said. He bitterly attacked the government and its party for "committing fraud in voting."

They could not avoid blame for engineering corruption of an unheard-of scale," he said, adding that if the election had been fairly managed, ruling party candidate No Tae-u could not have earned so many votes.

**Accuses Government of Fraud**

SK170227 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy accused the government and its party yesterday of "engineering election fraud on an unprecedented scale."

Party spokesman Chong Tae-chol said in a statement that various dishonest methods were employed to tamper with the voting process.

"Considering the outrageous corruption they committed yesterday to rig the voting process, we are very concerned about corruption they may be plotting in vote counting," Chong said.

The spokesman alleged that the government and its party tampered with absentee ballots, bribed observers at the polls, used surrogate voters, intimidated watchdog officials and replaced ballot boxes in many parts of the nation.

"There have already been found enough cases of corruption to cause a nationwide move to repudiate the election results. If they attempt to meddle with the vote counting, the nation will face a serious political and social crisis," Chong warned.

**Claim Tampering in Kuro**

SK170201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] About 1,000 supporters of Kim Tae-chung staged a violent protest in Kuro, southern Seoul, claiming that an absentee ballot box had been tampered with.

They prevented the ballot box from being transported to a counting station for several hours. The furor started after an absentee ballot box without an official seal was discovered at the Kuro-B polling station by members of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

The protesters demanded that the ballot box be declared null and void.

Some of them, holding torches, chanted antigovernment slogans.

Some 1,000 riot police stood guard around the polling station.

About 30 people forced their way into the building housing the polling station where they found an empty absentee ballot box and scores of stamps and ink pads used in marking ballots.

The protesters then found senior judge Sim Il-dong and police inspector Chong Yong-chan in the room.

"What are you doing here," shouted the protesters as they kicked and punched the judge who appealed futilely for the crowd to calm down.

"If No wins through fraud, we will send him to the United States like Ferdinand Marcos who had to flee there after committing election fraud," one protester said.

**Ballot Counting Delayed in Kwangju**

SK170159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] The ballot counting at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry building in Kwangju was delayed for about an hour as some 500 students and citizens blocked the

transportation of ballot containers to the seventh floor of the building on the ground that ballots are feared to be interchanged while being moved.

Out of 84 ballot boxes, 71 boxes could not reach the seventh floor where ballot counting was to start, thus causing the delay. Counting can't begin until more than two thirds of the total number of boxes are moved in, according to the pertinent regulation.

The protesters demanded that the lightings on all floor be switched on, saying it is suspicious that only the seventh floor is lit. Vote counting room is on the seventh floor. The regional officials of the Election Management Committee accepted the demand and switched on the lights on all floors.

The ballot counting was expected to begin of about 9 p.m. after a 1-hour delay.

In the meantime, some 100 college students staged a demonstration at a counting station in Songdong-ku, Seoul, demanding that police forces who stand guard around the station be withdrawn.

About 200 citizens and students also held a sit-in in front of a counting station in Tongjak-ku ward office in southern Seoul, demanding that they be admitted to the site so that they can watch the counting process.

**Demonstrators, Police Clash in Kwangju**  
*SK171020 Seoul Christian Broadcasting System*  
*Network in Korean 0930 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Kwangju—When a meeting to denounce the just-completed presidential election as fraudulent at 1500 in area in front of the Kwangju YMCA located at 2-ka Kumnamno, Tong-ku, Kwangju, which had been planned by three public organizations—the South Cholla Provincial Office of the National Coalition for Democracy [NCD], the South Cholla Provincial Council for Social Movement, and the South Cholla Provincial Council of Student Representatives—was aborted as a result of being completely blocked by the police, sporadic demonstrations broke out in the central part of Kwangju.

At about 1635 demonstrators threw rocks at the No. 1 police box under the purview of the Kwangju Police Department, breaking a window and a poster put up by the police.

They then threw rocks at the Chungjang-no police box under the purview of the Kwangju Police Department and broke six windows.

**NCD Labels Presidential Election as 'Unjust'**  
*SK170324 Seoul Christian Broadcasting System*  
*Network in Korean 0200 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] The National Coalition for Democracy [NCD], which watched the entire course of the current presidential election on which the aspirations and expectations of all of the people for democratization were concentrated, cannot but define the current election as one of the most unprecedentedly unjust elections in history after observing the processes of voting and counting the votes up to the present.

During a press conference at 0800 [2300 GMT] this morning at the NCD headquarters in the Korean Christian Hall in Yonji-dong, Chong-no Ku, Seoul, with standing co-chairmen and executive members attending, the NCD asserted that unjust voting was conducted nationwide.

The NCD said that it will hold a large combined meeting with representatives of the NCD, of both the RDP and the Party for Peace and Democracy, and of opposition organizations that participated in the movement to observe a fair election at noon [0300 GMT] today at the auditorium on the second floor of the Christian Hall to discuss measures to cope with the unjust schemes of the current regime.

**Police Put on Security Alert 'Nationwide'**  
*SK170330 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean*  
*0300 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] The National Police Headquarters has instructed police stations throughout the country to enter a class-A three-phased emergency security alert, beginning today. Accordingly, the National Police headquarters have decided to further strengthen security in the buildings of election management committees, chapters of political parties, and government organs throughout the country in an effort to cope with possible large-scale demonstrations protesting the returns of the election.

The police have also decided to further strengthen checks and searches in the streets where such demonstrations are anticipated and to arrest on the spot those involved in demonstrations.

The police have decided to crack down on so-called rallies to expose fraudulent elections that are reportedly planned by opposition organizations and students in front of buildings of city and provincial government offices today and tomorrow, declaring such rallies illegal.

**DJP Claims Opposition Plans Violence**  
*SK170225 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
*17 Dec 87 p 2*

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday said it had obtained information that an opposition party planned to declare the presidential election null and void one hour before the polls closed.

Rep. Hyon Hong-chu, deputy campaign manager of the DJP, said the unnamed opposition party planned to resort to violence after declaring "the election nullified because of fraud."

While urging the opposition party to stop the scheme, the DJP lawmaker asked the government to take measures against the demonstrations.

Supporters of the opposition party, which Hyon did not identify, were told to hold protests at polling stations and steal ballot boxes, he said.

The National Coalition for Democracy had concluded that none of the opposition parties had a chance of winning the election and instructed its subordinate organizations to protest against election fraud, he said.

Preparations were completed in some areas to mobilize activist students for protests, he added.

Rep. Hyon said his party obtained the information on the opposition party's and dissident groups' move from police, foreign reporters and students linked to dissident organizations.

**Election Violence Effects Voters, Observers**  
*SK170143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
17 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] About 1,500 opposition party members and observers from the National Coalition for Democracy stopped a truck carrying ballot boxes for several hours from 11:25 a.m. yesterday at a plaza inside the Kuro Ward Office, demanding that the boxes be carried to a ballot-counting site after 6 p.m. to prevent possible irregularities. Alleging that the transportation of the boxes of absentee ballots before 6 p.m. was aimed at interchanging the boxes, they staged a sit-in protest around the truck.

The protesters seized an official of the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] in charge of the transportation of the boxes, demanding that he "defend the ballot boxes to the last."

Some radical protesters beat up two officials of CEMC in Kuro-gu.

Meanwhile, opposition party officials demanded that CEMC nullify the absentee votes inside the boxes, saying that the boxes were sealed in the absence of witnesses from political parties and CEMC officials.

The Party for Peace Democracy filed a suit with the court demanding the preservation of the ballot boxes.

In another development, two coeds of Sookmyung Women's University working as opposition observers were almost kidnapped by five unidentified youths at a voting site in Wonhyo-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul at around 10 a.m. yesterday.

About 30 citizens nearby foiled the attempt to abduct Pak Son-hye, 21, and Yun Hye-sang, 21.

The citizens seized a youth carrying a membership card of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

About 30 men wielding iron pipes and clubs intruded the DJP district chapter office in Songdong-gu at 3:35 a.m.; yesterday and seized 200 party membership cards and other documents.

They kidnapped a DJP official, who was released at around 9:30 a.m. after writing a note of confession under duress that DJP is planning ballot-rigging.

**RDP, PPD To Stage Disobedience Struggle**  
*SK170605 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0555 GMT 17 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 17 (YONHAP)—The opposition forces are moving to stage a joint disobedience struggle, arguing that the ruling camp engineered a variety of election fraud in the voting and ballot-counting processes of the Dec. 16 presidential election.

Campaign managers of the three major opposition parties—the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) and the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP)—met Thursday morning to discuss measures for a joint struggle.

Kim Tae-chung, candidate of the PPD, said in an interview that he would reveal his party's official stance on the election results later in the day after having a discussion with opposition groups. He said that the election has been corrupted from the very beginning.

He reminded reporters that he had proposed a meeting with president Chon Tu-hwan to discuss a fair election, but the proposal was rejected.

With 90 percent of the ballots counted as of 2:20 p.m. Thursday, No led the field with 7.6 million votes or 36.6 percent of the ballots counted. His rival opposition candidates—Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung—garnered 5.7 million and 5.5 million, respectively.

Observers believe that No will be the winner.

Earlier, the main opposition RDP declared an invalidation of the Dec. 16 presidential election results, arguing that the ruling camp has mobilized various means of fraud. RDP campaign manager Kim Chae-kwang said in



an interview that the ruling Democratic Justice Party engineered election corruption, mobilizing all possible illegal administrative and law-enforcement powers.

**Seoul Protestors Demonstrate About Election**

*SK171418 Seoul Television Service in Korean  
1200 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Report over video by KBS anchorman Pak Song-pom]

[Text] [Video shows various birds-eye views of people who gathered around a bonfire] Approximately 1,000 people, including citizens, students, and members of the Party for Peace and Democracy and the RDP, who had been holding a meeting at a field in front of the Kuro District Office building to denounce election fraud involving the move of ballot boxes, are continuing to stage a demonstration, while chanting: The election is null and void; and overthrow the dictatorship.

The demonstrators have revealed irregular vote counting cases and are chanting antigovernment slogans. Some of the students, concealing their faces with masks, also

gathered pieces of brick and firebombs from a field in front of the district office building. When, at around 2330 yesterday, the Kuro, Seoul Election Management Committee officials tried to move absentee ballot boxes from the Election Management Committee office, which is located inside the Kuro, Seoul District Office building, to the vote counting station, they began a demonstration, protesting that the ballot boxes were fraudulent ones.

**550 Foreign Reporters Cover Election**

*SK170235 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 Dec 87 p 2*

[Text] Five hundred and fifty foreign journalists were in Korea yesterday to cover the presidential election, according to the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC]. The CEMC said it allowed 46 foreign lawmakers, diplomats and lawyers to observe voting process at 24 poll stations across the country.

The 46 foreign visitors had asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for permission to observe the polling process.

## **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

### **Malaysia**

#### **Mahathir's ASEAN Summit Speech Viewed**

*BK161037 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister has reaffirmed Malaysia's support for its commitment to ASEAN. Speaking at the opening of the Third ASEAN Summit in Manila, Dr Mahathir Mohamed drew attention to the recent agreement on reduction of nuclear weapons signed by President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The prime minister, as expected by many observers, spoke of the need to revive the concept of Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. It is of course significant that ASEAN has never set out to turn itself into a military or defense or a mutual security pact. That is really a measure of its strength.

Dr Mahathir, in a tone of realism, said that he recognized the role of the major world powers in the Southeast Asian region. But they ought to perceive their role as one of support for the national aspirations and the regional objectives of ASEAN members. In the prime minister's address was in fact the determination of ASEAN to resist both external threats and internal decay or subversion. The last thing that ASEAN members desire is to see the region becoming an arena inside which rival big powers fight out their differences and try to extend their supremacy. ASEAN is determined to keep out that kind of undesirable intrusion. To quote Dr Mahathir, it is cooperation in economic matters that should now be given priority by ASEAN governments. Everyone expects that when the impact of the Third ASEAN Summit is studied closely it will reveal much dedication to closer economic ties.

Knowing the Malaysian prime minister's concern over the drug problem, it would have been indeed surprising if he hadn't touched on its magnitude. Dr Mahathir Mohamed characterized the drug problem as a common threat. He once more warned of the dangers inherent in the drug menace. It could lead to decay and deterioration of the social fabric of nations.

The prime minister spoke in some detail about the threat of protectionism. Malaysia's perception is that the industrial nations should show greater liberality toward the products of the developing nations. As it is, with the depressed prices that now prevail in world commodity markets, the industrial nations are obtaining excellent bargain for their import. As a result their costs for production are low and yet prices of industrial goods have not fallen appreciatively. The high-level protectionism keeps away textile, footwear, and even simple consumer goods produced in Third World nations from

entering these markets. The Malaysian prime minister's view of current economic relations between the developing nations and the industrial nations can be summed up in one main slogan: "Trade not aid", therefore, at the Manila summit he expressed the foremost economic and political goals of Malaysia within the ASEAN framework.

The Malaysian people look forward to an evergreen solidarity with all their fellow ASEAN people.

### **Singapore**

#### **Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Visits Taiwan**

For reportage on Singaporean Prime Minister Lee's visit to Taiwan, see the Taiwan section of the 16 December China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

### **Cambodia**

#### **Sihanouk-Hun Sen Talks To Resume in France**

*BK170545 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0446 GMT  
17 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Dec (SPK)—According to sources in Paris, Prince Norodom Sihanouk on 15 December informed the Parisian press of his next meeting with Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen.

In Norodom Sihanouk's press communique, among other things, it is said:

I have the honor of announcing to the world that I have decided to resume my talks with Mr Hun Sen on a date he proposes me.

The "second round" of our talks (Sihanouk-Hun Sen) will take place in France, at Pavillon Henri IV at Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

#### **Chea Soth-Led Delegation Leaves for Moscow**

*BK161259 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT  
16 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 16—A delegation of the Kampuchean section of the Kampuchea-USSR Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation left here this morning for Moscow to attend the fourth session of the commission there.

The delegation, headed by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice-premier, and president of the section, was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Mat Ly, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the National Assembly, and other Kampuchean party and state officials.

Yuriy Razdukhov, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

### **Economic Cooperation Meeting With Bulgaria**

*BK170640 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Dec (SPK)—A meeting took place in Phnom Penh on Tuesday between the delegation of the Cambodian section of the Cambodia-Bulgaria Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation led by its chairman Kong Sam-ol and that of the Bulgarian section of the commission led by its chairman, Ivan Grouev.

The two sides examined their economic, technical, and scientific cooperation in 1987 and decided to expand it, in particular the production of rubber, tobacco, and forest exploitation.

### **Army Official Reports Combat Success**

*BK170549 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Station correspondent's interview with (Im Sam-ol), member of the provisional party committee and chief of the Army Political Department of Prey Veng Province, on the development of local defense work and combat success in 1987—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [(Im Sam-ol)] In 1987, our armed forces in Prey Veng Province launched 993 sweep operations against the enemy. As a result, we put 191 enemy elements out of action, including 7 killed, 6 wounded, and 2 captured. [all figures as heard] We also captured 22 implanted enemy elements, persuaded 103 misled persons to turn themselves in to us, and seized (?15) weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. [passage omitted]

### **Briefs**

#### **Soviet Magazine Delegation**

On the evening of 14 December at the Chamka Mon state palace, Comrade Men Sam-An, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and member of the party's Secretariat in charge of ideology, warmly and cordially received a delegation from the CPSU PROPAGANDIST magazine led by its deputy editor in chief Comrade (Ratnikov). Men Sam-An thanked the Soviet guest for publicizing the real situation and development of the Cambodian revolution to the world. [Summary] *[Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Dec 87 BK]*

#### **CPSU Propaganda Delegation**

A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee's Propaganda Department led by Comrade (Pimenov), deputy chief of the department, arrived on 15 December for visit to the PRK to promote relations between the parties of the Soviet Union and Cambodia. Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Pav

Hamphan, vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; many cadres from the commission; and the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Cambodia. [Summary] *[Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Dec 87 BK]*

#### **Delegates Return From PDRY**

Phnom Penh SPK December 15—The Kampuchean party and government delegation led by vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Kong Sam-Ol returned to Phnom Penh after attending the celebration of the PDRY's 20th national day. At a meeting with Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, Kong Sam-Ol handed over a greeting message from Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, and talked about the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. In return, PDRY leaders expressed their support for the PRK. [Summary] *[Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 15 Dec 87 BK]*

### **Indonesia**

#### **Meeting With Vietnamese on Cambodia Set**

*BK161408 Hong Kong AFP in English 1342 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 16 (AFP)—Indonesian and Vietnamese officials will meet in Hanoi next week for an informal meeting to try to help settle the Cambodian conflict, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Wednesday.

The talks would be an "exercise" for the preparation of an informal gathering dubbed the "cocktail party," Mr. Mokhtar told a press conference.

But it was up to the warring Cambodian factions whether the "cocktail party" meeting would be staged at all, Mr. Mokhtar said.

The Indonesia-Vietnam meeting of senior Foreign Ministry officials, scheduled for Monday and Tuesday, would discuss the working details of the cocktail party should the Cambodian factions decide to enter into talks to settle the nine-year conflict, he said.

Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk last week cancelled a second round meeting with Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh following a first meeting in France after failing to secure support from other leaders of the tripartite coalition which he leads.

However, Prince Sihanouk announced Tuesday that he would be holding the talks after all, due to criticism from the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

"I have the honour to announce to the world that I have decided to resume my dialogue with Mr. Hun Sen at any date which he proposes," Prince Sihanouk said in a written press statement.

"Let's say the meeting (in Hanoi next week) is an exercise between Indonesian and Vietnamese officials in case Sihanouk says 'I want it' and we're ready," Mr. Mokhtar said.

"At least we don't have to convince the Vietnamese because they are already prepared for it," he added.

The cocktail party scheme, agreed on in July between Mr. Mokhtar and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, proposes that all the Cambodian factions meet on an informal basis in Jakarta, as a prelude to national reconciliation.

Asked to comment on Mr. Sihanouk's change of mind about another meeting with Mr. Hun Sen, the Indonesian foreign minister said "Which change of mind? The third, the fourth? We are still waiting maybe for another one."

"We'll withhold comment until we hear the last of these changes," he added.

Commenting on a letter from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sent to ASEAN leaders at this week's Manila summit, pledging Moscow's support in finding a Cambodian solution, Mr. Mokhtar said he did not see anything new in it.

He added that following the ASEAN summit the Cambodian issue had become closely tied to the group's intention to make the region a zone of peace freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN).

The scheme, which was first announced in Kuala Lumpur in 1971, had since been affected by the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia in late 1978.

"ZOPFAN doesn't come by itself...As of now, the focus is on a Cambodian settlement," Mr. Mokhtar said.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

**Mokhtar Comments on Outcome of ASEAN Summit**  
*BK170850 Jakarta International Service in English*  
0800 GMT 17 Dec 87

[Text] The holding of the ASEAN summit in Manila early this week was a big success in the midst of hesitation and the security situation and provocations from various sides in the Philippines as well as the uncertain economic situation in the world.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in a news conference in Jakarta yesterday said that the summit had shown to the world the ASEAN solidarity in a situation where [words indistinct]. The ASEAN heads of government (?signed) various important decisions in the political and economic sectors for the next 5 years.

On the occasion yesterday, the minister [words indistinct] the meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen in Paris recently. This, according to him, has opened the way for a peaceful settlement.

As to Fiji, Minister Mokhtar said Indonesia is happy with the establishment of a new government in the Fiji Republic under Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara.

**Dailies View Results of ASEAN Meeting**  
*BK170720 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
0600 GMT 17 Dec 87

[From the Press Review]

[Text] KOMPAS says that the greatest result of the Third ASEAN Summit in Manila was the renewal of solidarity that was not only enunciated and expressed in resolutions but also shown in the very deed of holding the meeting in Manila despite various security risks.

Meanwhile, according to the ANGKATAN BERSENJATA daily, President Suharto's solidarity with the Philippine Government stemmed from the national history of Indonesia itself, which repeatedly faced communist insurgents in the first 20 years of its independence. The daily hopes that the religious believers in the Philippines will closely unite with their government and army to free the country from the communist threat.

Another daily, BERITA BUANA, writes that ASEAN has long been the target of communist subversion. A weak ASEAN will become an easy target for the international communists to establish a stronghold. Accordingly, the daily says that every domestic change leading to a weakening of national resilience in each ASEAN country will be used by leftist subversives to create a political crisis, which will in turn weaken the ASEAN region.

In the meantime, MERDEKA hopes that Indonesia will continue its leadership in ASEAN to strengthen ASEAN cooperation, particularly in implementing joint agreements signed during the third ASEAN Summit in Manila. It says that Indonesia's influence in ASEAN is necessary to prevent ASEAN from deviating from its ideals. The daily writes that leadership carries its burdens and a struggle for noble ideals will need sacrifices.



## Briefs

### Fishing Agreement With Romania

Indonesia's PT Minamulia Jaya Bhakti and Romania's state-owned IP Tulcea will fish in Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone waters under an agreement signed here yesterday. Fishery Director General R. Suprpto explained after the signing of the agreement that the two companies would begin fishing in the waters off Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Irian Jaya, and Maluku in the middle of next year using one 2,060-gross ton boat and one 3,168-gross ton boat. [Excerpt] *[Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 10 Dec 87 p 7 BK]*

## Laos

### Thai Army Reportedly Attacks Sayaboury

*BK171000 Vientiane KPL in English  
0907 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 17 (KPL)—Ultrarightist reactionaries of the Thai 3rd Army Region, on December 15 at 1130, sent three F-5 warplanes to bomb Heights 1428, 1370 and 1365 (6 to 10 km deep inside Lao territory) in the vicinity of Heuang River, west of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, reported a local source.

The source said that the Thai warplanes dropped seven 250-kg bombs, while on the ground, Thai 105- and 155-mm artillery fired at the same areas.

On the same day, from 1930 to midnight, Thai infantry troops, on several occasions, fired at the same areas anew.

On December 16, a Thai A-37 plane conducted reconnaissance flights over the Lao air space on several occasions. At 1400 of the same day, the Thai 3rd Army Region salvaged several rounds of 105- and 155-mm at Phou Houat vicinity in Lao territory.

The Thai 3rd Army Region's ill intentioned acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao PDR seriously jeopardized the efforts for improving the Lao-Thai relations.

### Further Report on Shelling

*BK170726 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] According to regional reports from Sayaboury Province, at 1130 on 15 December, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in the Third Region Army sent three F-5 aircraft to drop seven 250-kg bombs on Height 1428, Height 1370, and Height 1365 which are located between 6 and 7 km inside Lao territory in the Nam Heuang area located south of Boten District in Sayaboury Province. In addition to sending aircraft to bomb the area, they also used 105-mm and 155-mm artillery pieces to shell the locality for several hours.

On the same evening, from 1930 to midnight, they sent infantrymen to launch several waves of attacks against the area again. On 16 December, the Thai Army sent A-37 aircraft on several reconnaissance flights in Lao airspace. At 1400 on the same day, the Thai Third Region Army forces lobbed several rounds of 105-mm and 155-mm shells against the Phou Houat area.

These deliberate acts of the Thai Third Region Army forces constitute a serious violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the LPDR and undermine any efforts to improve Lao-Thai relations.

### Foreign Ministry Protests

*BK170944 Vientiane KPL in English  
0911 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 17 (KPL)—Sombat Chounlamani, head of the Department No 2 of the Lao Foreign Ministry, on December 16 summoned Ms Prathuang Rotphrom, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Thai Embassy here to his office where the latter was requested to inform the Thai Government about the violation of the Lao sovereignty by Thai troops.

The official of the Lao Foreign Ministry made the following points:

"On December 15, 1987, at 1130 hrs, three Thai jet-fighters intruded into the Lao air space and heavily dropped 250-kg bombs on the Heights 1428, 1370, and 1365 west of Boten District, Sayaboury Province. In addition, on the ground, Thai infantry troops salvaged 105- and 155-MM artillery at the above-mentioned heights and other points inside the Lao territory bordering with Thailand."

Sombat Chounlamani said that Lao side is very surprised to see such open provocation on the part of the Thai Army, while the Lao [side] has not shown any hostility toward Thailand. The Lao side, it was conveyed to the Thai charge d'affaires A.I., in addition, was dumfounded to see that such hostility occurred at the time while all nations are seeking ways to solve problems by dialogue. [sentence as received] Hence, Thai acts could only be seen as a clear indication to directly aggress Laos.

On behalf of the Foreign Ministry of the Lao PDR, S. Chounlamani demanded the Thai Government to immediately stop such action so as to prevent it from being intensified which will threaten not only peace and security of the Lao and Thai peoples but others in the region as well. He further requested the Thai charge d'affaires A.I. to urgently report the matter to the Thai Government and hoped to receive an appropriate explanation from the Thai Government.

### **Diplomats Told of Thai 'Acts'**

*BK171300 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] This afternoon [17 December], Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister, invited members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organizations in Laos to the Foreign Affairs Ministry to inform them of the situation of the provocation and encroachment on the Lao sovereignty by Thai troops on the 15 and 16 December.

The deputy minister said: At 1130 [0430 GMT] on 15 December, three jet aircraft of the Thai Armed Forces dropped several 250-kg bombs on Height 1428 and the other heights in the vicinity. At the same time, 105-mm and 155-mm Thai ground artillery pieces also shelled the area from 1200 [0500 GMT] of 15 December to 0600 of 16 December [2300 GMT of 15 December] in support of attacks mounted by an estimated one regiment of Thai infantrymen against the Lao territory in the area. The incident occurred in an area west of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, and was between 7 and 8 km inside Lao territory from the Lao-Thai border.

The deputy foreign affairs minister stressed that these are the most serious acts ever committed by the Thai side in the past 12 years. They are serious because of three reasons: first, it is the first time in 12 years that the Thai side has used aircraft to drop bombs on Lao territory; second, the incident takes place at a time when any world conflicts, especially regional conflicts, are always settled through negotiations; and third, the Lao side has not committed any provocations [against the Thai side].

Deputy Minister Souban Salitthilat emphasized that it is evident that the reason the Lao side's proposal to hold the third round of talks between Laos and Thailand has not been answered is because the Thai side is seeking a settlement of the problem through military means. The Thai side must be held fully responsible for the incident. He noted that the best and appropriate method to resolve this incident is to encourage the Thai side to hold negotiations [with the Lao side] so as to preserve peace in this region. The Lao side is prepared to resolve the problem through negotiation.

At the end, the deputy foreign affairs minister requested the diplomats and representatives of the international organizations to inform their respective governments of the incident and hoped to receive understanding and sympathy from all friendly countries.

### **Phoumi Vongvichit Congratulates Najibullah**

*BK171010 Vientiane KPL in English  
0900 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 17 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, has conveyed a message to Najibullah congratulating him for being elected as president of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The telegramme reads:

"The Lao people closely follow the situation in the Republic of Afghanistan, which is developing in a positive way. Your election to that post reflects the correct and just policy of the Afghan Government which aims at achieving the national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

"The Lao People's Democratic Republic wholeheartedly welcomes and firmly supports the efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan to find a solution to the settlement of the problems surrounding Afghanistan.

"May the fraternal relations of friendship, the militant solidarity and cooperation between the Lao-Afghan peoples be further strengthened and developed for the common benefit of our two peoples, for peace and security in the region and all over the world."

### **Philippines**

#### **Japan's Takeshita Outlines Loan Package**

*HK170543 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 17 Dec  
87*

[Text] The Philippines will receive an additional 80 billion yen or \$560 million in loans for the improvement of the Japan-Philippines Friendship Highway. [sentence as heard]

Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita announced the loan package in the course of bilateral talks with President Aquino in Malacanang yesterday. About 60 percent of the \$560 million soft loan package will fund 16 projects in infrastructure development and improvement of ports, transportation, and telecommunications services. The rest will come in the form of commodity loans which can be tapped for budgetary support.

During the talks, the Philippine president cited the modest contributions of the country to the protection of Japan's security interest even as she appealed to Prime Minister Takeshita for more liberal import policies and improved investments.

In identifying other possible areas of cooperation for both countries, the president singled out agrarian reform as a special concern. Without going into a timetable, Japan expressed readiness to assist in providing agricultural support services.

Other highlights of the one and a half hour talks include assurance on the plight of Filipina workers in Japan which will be looked into; the plan to create a committee that will study the rescheduling of the debts of the copper smelter and the phosphate fertilizer plant in Leyte; and the announcement of additional 14 billion yen loan for improvement of the Philippines-Japan Friendship Highway.

Later, at a press conference, Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita reiterated an earlier assurance that his country will not be a military power in the region. He also said that the Japan-ASEAN development fund will soon be made available to ASEAN nations.

In the only press conference given by a head of state after the summit, newly elected Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita answered newsmen's queries with characteristic Japanese reserve. Replying to questions on the presence of U.S. bases in the Philippines and the ASEAN position to establish a nuclear weapons free zone in Southeast Asia, he said both issues should be left for the countries involved to settle.

Speaking in Japanese, Takeshita said work on the mechanics of the distribution of the \$2 billion Japan-ASEAN development fund was already underway to allow for its immediate implementation. He said the fund was solely Japan's contribution to peace and economic stability in the region. He reiterated anew Japan's intention not to become a military power.

Takeshita likewise assured that the Philippine labor problem in Japan was under study and added that the possibility of opening new prospects for Filipinos in the Japanese labor market will be the subject of more consultations between the two governments.

**Aquino 'Pleased' With Summit, Takeshita Talks**  
*HK161225 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
*1000 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has expressed satisfaction with the just-concluded ASEAN summit. The president also said that she was pleased with the bilateral talks between the Philippines and Japan. In particular, the president lauded the Armed Forces of the Philippines for ensuring appropriate security arrangements during the summit:

[Begin Aquino recording in English in progress] ...not only the military but all the people who were involved in the preparations: the Filipino people also, because everyone helped to contribute something to the ASEAN summit and the meeting with Prime Minister Takeshita. So, I am very grateful to all the people concerned. [end recording]

**Officials Say ASEAN Summit 'Huge Success'**  
*HK161251 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
*1000 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] The just-concluded ASEAN summit held in the country was a big success, according to summit spokesman Ambassador Rodolfo Severino and some cabinet secretaries.

Severino said the agreements reached at the summit by ASEAN states were expected to be beneficial to the country's economic development.

Meanwhile, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno and Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus declared that the participation of ASEAN leaders despite security threats was already a success.

[Begin Manglapus recording in English] I would really say a huge success, for the plain, simple reason that the fact it was held at all—this is a minor political miracle itself because the enemies of the government of Corazon Aquino were trying their best to sabotage it. [end recording]

**Aquino Gives 'Broad Hints' on U.S. Bases**  
*HK161055 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
*15 Dec 87 pp 1, 19*

[By Vicente B. Foz]

[Text] The Philippines appeared yesterday to have delivered its message clear to Southeast Asian neighbors: The two military bases in this country help secure the air space and sea lanes vital to their peace and growth. Isn't it logical and reasonable to expect their help in maintaining the bases?

In more precise terms, this means helping pay for the lease of the bases.

This seems to be the import of President Aquino's statement at the opening ceremonies of the third meeting of heads of government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Manila. After all, ASEAN leaders have been saying the two U.S. bases play a significant role in securing the region.

Even new Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita was quoted as making a similar assessment of the U.S. bases in the Philippines. But he was quick to add that Japan herself has some U.S. military bases.

What Mrs. Aquino actually said yesterday was: "The Philippine factor is said to have contributed to the securing of the air space and sea lanes that are vital to the continued economic stability and growth of our neighbors in Southeast Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific." She even said the issue would be tackled in yesterday's closed door sessions of the ASEAN leaders.

"The Philippines," she added, "anticipates that the coming discussions on the issue of the over-all Asian peace and security, situation, in which it plays a most significant role, will enlighten its future decisions on the matter."

In other words, the outcome of the ASEAN leaders discussions or consensus on the question of the two bases, will have a bearing on the Philippine decision on the fate of the bases.



This is important to remember since the U.S.-Philippine military bases agreement provides that it, along with its revision, shall be in force until Sept. 16, 1991, "after which, unless extended for a longer period by mutual agreement, it shall become subject to termination upon one year's notice by either government."

More than once in the past, President Aquino has said the government will respect the agreement until 1991 after which she will keep her options open.

Her ASEAN statement yesterday, some observers claimed, has given broad hints that her administration has chosen the option of extending the agreement or allowing the stay of the U.S. bases here.

However, all she said yesterday was that ASEAN discussions on the Philippine bases will "enlighten" the country's decisions on the peace and security situation in Asia, construed to refer to the question of whether to extend or terminate the bilateral bases agreement.

Allowing the stay of the U.S. bases here doesn't necessarily mean extension of the existing agreement. Mrs. Aquino herself, early in her administration, was quoted as saying she will seek to have a full treaty replace the present executive agreement.

This will only comply with the mandate of the new Constitution that if, after the termination of bases agreement, foreign military bases, troops, or facilities are to be allowed in this country, there must be a treaty to govern them, not a mere executive agreement.

**Ramos Opposes Christmas Cease-Fire With NPA**  
*HK161249 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec 16 (AFP)—Philippine Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos Wednesday opposed a formal Christmas ceasefire with communist guerillas, saying it could allow the insurgents to rebuild their forces.

He told a news conference that it was very clear that the rebels took advantage of a ceasefire last Christmas—during which the government engaged in fruitless negotiations with the insurgents—to rebuild their forces and could do so again.

"I don't think we should be talking about a ceasefire but maybe just a very short moratorium," Gen. Ramos said.

The military decided in a command conference last month that 1988 will be the year they would turn back the nearly 19-year-old insurgency led by the communist New People's Army, and hopefully crush it in three years.

A Philippine congressman has proposed a Christmas truce. President Corazon Aquino and communist spokesman Satur Ocampo have expressed willingness to strike a truce during the holiday but no concrete moves have been made.

The Christmas holiday normally runs from December 16 to January 6.

Gen. Ramos said the recently captured leader of a bloody coup attempt in August, army colonel Gregorio Honasan was being held on a naval vessel turned into a prison ship.

He said Col. Honasan, captured December 9 in a suburban hideout, was allowed a limited number of visitors. He rejected speculation that the arrest was stage-managed to allow the colonel to save face by avoiding surrender.

More than 1,000 officers and men who joined the 39-year-old colonel's takeover attempt were held in Navy ships after the August 28 coup attempt was crushed, but many of them have been freed or moved to military prisons.

Gen. Ramos said he had recommended to Mrs. Aquino that Col. Honasan be dropped from the military rolls and Defense Secretary Rafael Iloilo had endorsed the move. There has been no word on this from the president.

It was too early to talk about amnesty, he said, commenting on a proposal by Honasan supporters that Mrs. Aquino pardon or amnesty the colonel.

**Ramos Orders Release of 11 More Airmen**  
*HK170639 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Eleven more Philippine Air Force personnel have been released from the Navy gunboat. They had been arrested for involvement in the failed 28 August coup. Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos ordered their release following dismissal of the cases against them. Naval district [word indistinct] chief Commodore Antonio Enpedrado said that a total of 320 enlisted personnel are still being detained on the Navy ship LST 512. A total of 1,307 military officials and men were detained on board two Navy ships.

**Washington Being 'Eyed' as Marcos Trial Venue**  
*HK170531 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] Presidential Commission for Good Government Chairman Ramon Diaz disclosed that the government is eyeing Washington, D.C., as an alternative site for the trial of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos instead of Hawaii as originally planned.

Diaz told newsmen that the trial in Hawaii for the graft charges filed against the ousted President Marcos may pose difficulty for the government, considering the presence of Marcos supporters in the area. He also said both the United States and the Philippine Governments will write the Swiss Government to involve them upon ongoing talks to pave the way for Marcos to be tried by criminal court. [sentence as heard]

**MNLF Sets 18 March as Autonomy Deadline**  
*HK161059 Quezon City MALAYA in English*  
15 Dec 87 p 7

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front has given the Aquino government until March 18 next year to grant full autonomy to 13 Muslim-dominated provinces in Mindanao before resuming its war for a separate Muslim state.

Hadji Ahmad Bayam, MNLF assistant secretary-general, said the March 18 deadline coincides with the scheduled meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC] where the MNLF is expected to be admitted as the 49th member state, to be called the Bangsa Moro [Moro Homeland] Republic.

The failure of the government to comply with the Tripoli Agreement before March 18 will give the Muslim rebels no option but to resume its armed struggle on a scale much larger than during the Marcos administration, Bayam said in a statement given to Malaya.

Full membership in the OIC will give the MNLF the same status as the Palestine Liberation Organisation and will allow it to set up information offices all over the world. The Muslim insurgents will be given an observer seat at the United Nations.

Datu Rey Ibrahim Uy, MNLF civilian coordinator, said Misuari and Salamat Hashim, leader of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF], will meet this month in Islamabad, Pakistan to finalize unification of their rebel forces.

Field commanders of the MNLF and MILF, which parted ways in 1977 over political and organizational differences, have agreed to reunite their guerilla forces, UY said.

Once admitted into the OIC, Uy said the MNLF, with the support of the OIC, will pursue its independence bid before the UN.

In setting the March 18 deadline, Uy said the rebel forces are giving government a chance to settle the Muslim insurgency peacefully by complying with the Tripoli Agreement.

"Unless the government wants to wage another war, we would prefer a peaceful settlement of the Moro problem," he said. MNLF forces, however, will retaliate if provoked by government troops, he added.

The Muslim rebels have rejected the government-formed Regional Consultative Council for Mindanao which would help Congress in drafting an organic autonomy law.

The rebels have been seeking the grant of autonomy to 13 provinces without any plebiscite and has described as worthless the autonomy provisions contained in the Constitution.

**Agrarian Reform Secretary's Nomination**  
*HK161333 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
1000 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] The Commission on Appointments today confirmed the nomination of Philip Juico as Secretary of Agrarian Reform and that of Alfredo Abueg as Comelec commissioner. At the same time, the commission also confirmed the promotion of Brigadier General Pedro Sistoza of the Philippine Constabulary, that of Commodore Virgilio Marcelo of the Philippine Navy, and those of 16 colonels of the Armed Forces.

In confirming Juico's nomination, Senator Ernesto Maceda reminded Juico to be careful in spending government funds, notably on the awarding of contracts and other matters.

Meanwhile, the commission failed to act on the nominations of Fulgencio Factoran of the Department of Natural Resources and Reinerio Reyes of the Department of Transportation due to lack of time.

**Resolution on U.S. Coconut Oil Bill Endorsed**  
*HK161349 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
1000 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] A resolution calling on the U.S. President to veto a U.S. House bill banning the use of coconut oil for edible purposes was endorsed for approval in the lower house of the Philippine Congress. Here is Earl Sapilino for the details:

[Begin recording] Resolution No 487, prepared by the House Committee on Trade and Industry, was supported by three different resolutions signed by 41 congressmen. This was in response to two draft resolutions in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives which would revise the U.S. Federal Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Act and would require putting a warning label on food containing tropical fats. The term tropical fats is another name for coconut oil, said to contain a high level of saturated fats which, in turn, will increase a person's cholesterol level and possibly cause heart attacks.

The Philippine House resolution criticized the American Soybean Association for launching an aggressive and widespread campaign against the use of coconut oil, one of the country's principal export products. The campaign, according to the resolution sponsors, is being conducted in the U.S. legislature, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and in the media. [end recording]

### Thailand

#### Chawalit Warns Laos of Border 'Retaliation'

BK171500 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai  
1300 GMT 17 Dec 87

[Interview with Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut by unidentified correspondents in Phitsanulok on 17 December—videotaped]

[Text] [First correspondent] How is the situation in Ban Romklao [near the Lao border in Phitsanulok Province] now?

[Chawalit] Roughly speaking, the situation along the Lao border is not good now. I said earlier that the situation is not difficult to solve. It is normal for neighboring countries to have some disputes, but it would be easy to solve them if we had a common, real desire—a desire to be each other's friend—as opposed to just talking, sending soldiers into our country, and creating other problems. It has now escalated to the stage of firing assorted weapons into Thai territory. The government and I, particularly the Third Army Region whose the commander has exercised utmost restraint, have a policy of not fomenting disputes, and this is a national policy. I have said many times already that we do not regard neighboring countries as enemies. But if this type of [Lao] action does not stop we will have to retaliate, which is normal.

[Second correspondent] Have we taken any retaliatory action?

[Chawalit] We are prepared to do so if the Lao action does not stop, in which case a more severe response will have to be implemented. I do not want to do this and I think most Thai people do not want it. But we may have to retaliate somehow lest the Lao side feel encouraged by our restraint. I want to convey here that the hostility should stop or we may have some fun.

[Third correspondent] Have you any information about our casualties?

[Chawalit] The Hill 1428 is the site of contention. We insist that it is in our territory, while the other side insists that it is in their territory. Frankly speaking, we can sit down and talk it over. The hill has always been ours. The problem began when Lao forces attacked Ban Romklao which was inhabited by Thai people and the problem has stretched out for 6-7 months now. You probably knew about this already. We have recaptured Hill 1428 and have suffered some casualties, which is normal.

#### Supreme Command on Border Situation

BK170950 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1300 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, during the past week Vietnamese personnel and weapons were deployed against CGDK forces in Moun Russei, Sangke, and Sisophon in Battambang Province and in Samraong and Banteay-Ampil in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey. Heavy Vietnamese shelling fell into Thai territory in Chong Bok in Ubon Ratchathani Province, Khlong Hat in Prachin Buri, Pong Nam Ronlin Chanthaburi, and Muang District in Trat.

On the Lao border, during the past week Lao soldiers violated Thai territory on several occasions in the areas northeast of Ban Romklao, Phitsanulok. Thai authorities tried to monitor and block their movements. Lao soldiers and weapons moved to Boten District, Sayaboury, which is opposite Thailand's Phitsanulok Province.

On the Burmese border, Burmese and Karen rebel forces exchanged heavy shelling at a camp opposite Tha Song Yang District of Thailand's Tak Province, resulting in two 81-mm mortar shells landing in Thai territory but there were no casualties.

#### Two Lao Soldiers Arrested

BK170145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
17 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Loei—Two Pathet Lao troopers who sneaked into Pak Chom District were arrested by Border Patrol Police yesterday.

Police said the suspects, identified only as Thao Tia and Thao Mi, were arrested while talking to villagers at Ban-Huai Khop, Tambon Huai Hiam.

The suspects, accused of illegal entry, told Pak Chom police they were attached to the 614th Battalion, based at the border town of Sanakham.

Police said the suspects, both aged 35, were sent across the border two weeks ago to monitor Thai troop movements.

#### SRV Refugees Arrested After Seizing Trawler

BK170149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
17 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Samut Prakan—A group of 35 Vietnamese refugees who seized a Thai trawler off Trat on Sunday have been arrested by Marine Police.

The Vietnamese took over the "Po Thawisin 4" and set their own flimsy craft adrift shortly after arriving near Ko Kut, said division commander Pol Maj-Gen Thirachai Riencharoen.



Trawler skipper Banchong Chocharoenrat radioed the Samut Prakan Fishery Association which notified Marine Police, who sent a launch to intercept the vessel.

Pol Maj-Gen Thirachai said the refugees, including nine boys and four girls, left Vietnam on Thursday and planned to settle in third countries.

Skipper Banchong, 54, told police the Vietnamese steered their boat at the trawler and leapt aboard as their vessel came alongside.

Pol Maj-Gen Thirachai said Banchong was also detained because it was thought he may have been in collaboration with the Vietnamese, who may be repatriated.

The trawler, with a catch worth about 80,000 baht, has been impounded pending investigations.

#### **Monk Arrested for Antimonarchy Leaflets**

*BK171159 Bangkok NAEON in Thai*  
17 Dec 87 pp 1, 20

[Text] According to a correspondent in Phuket, on 16 December Chan Wongsatyanon, manager of the Phuket Merlin Hotel, reported to Police Lieutenant Colonel Phuwadon Krasaasin, the Phuket deputy police chief, that a monk had asked a hotel employee to mail a letter on which were written antimonarchy remarks. Chan had the letter delivered to the police. According to Chan, the monk came from Bangkok and had stayed at the hotel since 15 December. The letter was addressed to Mrs Lamai Chainut, 98 Village Group 2, Thap Yao subdistrict, Lat Krabang District, Bangkok.

The police forced open room 820 where the monk was staying and found antimonarchy remarks on five pieces of hotel stationery. Documents in the room showed that the monk is Phra Maha Pradit Chiraphattho, born on 31 October 1946 and ordained on 6 November 1981 at Bang Khunthian Nai Monastery. The monk was taken to Mongkhon Nimit Monastery in Phuket to be disrobed and then to the Phuket police station for detention. He refused to answer questions posed by the police, but would only smile and ask for cigarettes. The Phuket police have already reported the arrest to the police headquarters in Bangkok.

A NAEON correspondent phoned Bang Khunthian Nai Monastery where Phra Thongpin confirmed that Phra Maha Pradit resided at the monastery and used to write antimonarchy leaflets. As the press had publicized antimonarchy leaflet reports recently, senior monks at the monastery reported Phra Maha Pradit's actions to the police. The monk then disappeared.

The correspondent went to Phra Maha Pradit's quarters at Bang Khunthian Nai Monastery that evening and saw many documents as well as writing on a blackboard assailing the institution of the monarchy. Civilians who serve monks at the monastery claimed the monk has

been criticizing the institution of the monarchy for some time and even wrote remarks offensive to the monarchy on pieces of paper and posted them on a wall.

The police have already confiscated the documents at the monastery in Bangkok for use in prosecuting the monk in Phuket.

#### **Impact of U.S. Bases on Disarmament Cited**

*BK170907 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai*  
15 Dec 87 p 12

["Report" by "The Observer": "Total Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases is Prerequisite for Nuclear-Free Asia"]

[Excerpts] The agreement between the two superpowers—the Soviet Union and the United States—on the elimination of intermediate nuclear forces within 3 years and the U.S.-Soviet summit on a treaty to eliminate half of each country's strategic weapons were concluded successfully last Sunday in Washington. However, neither the United States nor the USSR discussed their military installations and other combat support apparatus based in other countries throughout the world.

The United States currently has about 1,600 military installations and combat support bases that represent its new military strategy in foreign territories. These facilities are like thorns in the sides of many people and could be used at any time to threaten the peace that all people seek.

The event which took place in the last few weeks demonstrates a desire on the part of the superpowers to reduce tension and confrontation, particularly in Europe and Asia. But it is sad that President Ronald Reagan did not utter a word about U.S. bases abroad, leading many people to feel that the United States is clinging to a new world strategy that requires the presence of military installations in all parts of the world.

Through diplomacy, the United States appears to be trying to maintain and strengthen its military bases in Europe and Asia under various legitimate agreements.

Recently, there has been a noticeable increase in campaigns aimed at maintaining U.S. military installations abroad, particularly in Asia and the Pacific. An unidentified U.S. Navy representative recently said that: The United States definitely needs its naval base at Subic Bay in the immediate future, if not in the long term.

It is necessary for the United States to strengthen its military bases abroad because it must eliminate the nuclear missiles in Europe as called for in the agreement signed between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. And the antinuclear and disarmament movement groups have made a direct impact on U.S. bases on foreign soil.

The agreement on elimination of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in the Soviet Far East serves to strengthen the belief that the Soviet intermediate-range nuclear weapons are aimed at China and Japan, which claims that U.S. weapons in its territory are not intermediate-range weapons—unlike the Soviet weapons in the Soviet Far East. The agreement between the superpowers confirms they know that the Soviet missiles are not aimed at targets in China because there exists an agreement on mutual nonuse of nuclear weapons in their continent. Tokyo maintains that the Soviet missiles are targeted against the U.S. nuclear missiles in its territory, which is wrong because U.S. missiles in Japan are not in the intermediate-range class.

In any event, does signing the agreement amount to a U.S. admission of its military strength in the Pacific?

The fact is that the destructive power of the two superpowers is equal when comparing missiles in the Soviet Far East with nuclear-armed U.S. fighters and bombers in Asia and the Pacific. This is the reason, already well known, why the Soviet Union had to maintain its missiles in the Soviet Far East.

The Soviet Union has said many times that its nuclear missiles in Asia are necessary for its own defense and for balancing the U.S. military might in the Pacific, not for aggressive purposes. [passage omitted]

A report by U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT says eight countries have expressed their intention not to host U.S. military bases. The Philippines is seeking the approval of the other ASEAN countries for U.S. bases on its territory.

In the agreement forming ASEAN in 1967, the presence of foreign bases in ASEAN countries was to be temporary. Some 20 years have passed and conditions are now conducive to ending their presence for the sake of transforming the region into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

However, the U.S. Defense Department does not want to change the status of its bases in the Philippines and has tried to achieve this through the use of vague statements. At the same time, the Philippines has suffered continued instability, including foreign interference, political assassinations, and coup attempts.

Asian circles are aware that the elimination of nuclear weapons and the establishment of a nuclear-free region are impossible unless the presence of foreign military bases is also considered. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and other Indonesian leaders said in the JAKARTA TIMES that Indonesia disagrees with the presence of U.S. military bases. The same paper also said a document from the ASEAN summit in Manila will note that the withdrawal of foreign bases from any ASEAN country will be the final goal of

ASEAN. This vague statement will specify that U.S. military bases in the region are essential to balancing the clear and increasing Soviet military presence in the region.

Many people have begun to feel that there is a confrontation. This feeling arises from an inferiority complex generated by the influence of the U.S. military bases. Frankly speaking, military bases for the purpose of aggression should cease to exist, particularly U.S. bases in foreign territories.

#### **Editorial Views Japan's Role in ASEAN**

BK170131 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
17 Dec 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan Can Do More To Help ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] The exercise in Manila earlier this week in which ASEAN officials voiced their concern over what they fear is Japan's return to the path of militarism, was useful to both the regional grouping and Japan. It gave ASEAN officials an opportunity to remind Japan that Southeast Asian peoples have not forgotten the bloody Japanese military occupation of the region during the Second World War. At the same time, it also offered Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita an opportunity to reaffirm the well-known Japanese commitment against remilitarization. Both sides showed they have learnt some lessons from the war, and are determined to avoid a recurrence of it.

Takeshita came across in his public pronouncement in Manila as a leader who understands that Japan cannot, and must not, toy with the idea of becoming a military power. In this nuclear age, another Japanese attempt at solving domestic problems through military conquest abroad could lead to a total destruction of the entire Japanese nation, and not just a few cities, by atomic weapons of superpowers that are much better prepared and armed than Japan to fight a nuclear war.

Interestingly, Japan sometimes shows little or no understanding of the problems that developing countries like Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia are facing, even though some of them were the very causes of Japanese militarization during the 1930s, which led to the Japanese aggression and the outbreak of the war in East Asia. Problems like population explosion, limited access to overseas markets and sources of raw materials, and racial discrimination can lead to the emergence of ultranationalist regimes in many countries in the region, as it did in Japan.

The Japanese were victims of racial discrimination in the West, particularly in the United States, before the war. But now many Japanese themselves tend to harbour contemptuous views of fellow East Asians. Most of the Japanese see Thais and Filipinos as either cheap labour or potential prostitutes and treat them as such.



The Japanese used to decry unfair trade practices and "economic exploitation" of Western colonial powers in East Asia. But now the Japanese themselves are ruthless investors in developing countries. They aggressively strive for a greater share of the world trade, while carefully securing their domestic markets against penetration by foreign agricultural and manufactured products.

What the Japanese militarists failed to achieve by force is now being achieved by Japanese economic power. East Asia is not for the Asiatics, but for the Japanese multinationals.

The Japanese offer of US\$ 2 billion to create the so-called ASEAN-Japan Development Fund pales in significance when compared to the rapidly multiplying wealth of Japan from its successes in world trade and foreign investment. Japan can certainly do more than offering the fund—which is mostly yen loans that have to be repaid.

Takeshita has pledged to open the Japanese markets wider for ASEAN products. This, we think, is a correct and necessary step. We believe Japan can do much more to ease its huge trade deficits with ASEAN countries, such as Thailand. What ASEAN countries are asking is not alms, but a fair chance to earn a living by selling what they have at fair prices.

In this world of economic interdependence, Japan does not have the right to enjoy economic success alone, especially considering what it did to the region during the war.

## Briefs

### PRC Public Security Delegation

PRC Vice Public Security Minister Hu Zhiguang and his delegation called on Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin at Government House yesterday. The PRC delegation is on a friendly visit to Thailand from 14-23 December as the guests of the police department. Deputy Prime Minister Phong said that the visit will enable both sides to exchange views on maintaining internal public security and strengthen police cooperation between the two countries. [Summary] [Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 87 p 4 BK]

### Vietnam

#### Sihanouk To Resume Talks With Hun Sen BK161532 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 16—According to a Paris report, Prince Norodom Sihanouk on December 15 informed the press in Paris of his forthcoming meeting with Comrade Hun Sen.

His note to the press says among other things: I have the honour to announce to the world that I have decided to resume my dialogue with Mr. Hun Sen at a date that the latter would be willing to propose to me.

"The second round of our talks (Sihanouk-Hunsen) will take place in France, at the Castle Henri 4 at Saint-Germain-en-Laye."

#### Paper on New State Enterprise Policies BK161611 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 16—The Council of Ministers has issued regulations regarding the policies of renovation of economic planning and socialist accounting at state-run enterprises. The regulations are in ten parts and 58 articles, dealing with economic planning, technical equipment, product marketing, finance and accountancy, pricing, money, credit, payments, the signing and implementation of economic contracts, labour, wages and social welfare, import, export and economic cooperation with foreign countries, and the right to collective mastery of workers and public employees at state-run enterprises.

In an editorial today the daily NHAN DAN says that the regulations are aimed at shifting all the operations of state-run enterprises to the new mechanism and abolishing the vestiges of the bureaucratic management system based on state subsidies.

It will help release all production capabilities, create a driving force for the economic units and working masses to develop commodity production along the socialist line with ever higher efficiency and quality, on the basis of the application of scientific and technical advances. It will also promote the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries and contribute to the restoration of law and order in economic operations the implementation of the three state economic programmes, quickly increasing social products and initially stabilizing the socio-economic situation. [sentence as received]

The new mechanism finds concrete expressions in the following points:

1. Concrete determination of the state ownership and the right of the workers and employees towards the property entrusted to the enterprise by the state.
2. The determination of the relations between state offices and state-run enterprises. They are relations based on the plans and through the plans and on the system of socio-economic policies and laws which are binding to both state enterprises and offices. The state offices shall not directly interfere in the daily operations of the enterprises which are to be included in the plans decided by the congress of workers and employees.

3. The government recognizes and encourages the direct links among state-run economic units, between state-run economic units and other economic sectors and foreign economic units in which the state-run economic components shall have to play the dominant role.

The editorial went on:

"The new managerial mechanism at state-run economic enterprises is conceived on the basis of the party's viewpoints and policies regarding the renovation of economic management, the perfection of the positive managerial experiences which have emerged and the selective application of the experiences in economic restructuring of the Soviet Union and other countries in the world. [quotation marks as received]

## French Polynesia

### New President Excluded From Gaullist Party

BK170526 Hong Kong AFP in English 0506 GMT  
17 Dec 87

[Text] Papeete, Dec 17 (AFP)—Alexandre Leontieff, the newly-elected president of the French Government of Polynesia, has been sacked from his own party by supporters of the ousted administration led by Jacques Teuria.

Mr Leontieff, who took over from Mr Teuria a week ago, and two of his close supporters were excluded from the powerful Tahoeraa Uiraatira party led by the secretary of state (junior minister) for Pacific affairs in the French Government, Gaston Flosse.

Mr Leontieff, 39, resigned from his post as minister for the economy in Mr Teuria's government earlier this month and headed a successful rebellion against the administration in the 41-seat Assembly.

A coalition of opposition pro-independence Assembly representatives and ruling party rebels put Mr Leontieff in charge.

Following the rebellion, the Territorial Assembly was dissolved and new general elections have been called.

Mr Leontieff, a trained economist who was known to have conflicts with Mr Teuria, had been tipped to head the local government when Mr Flosse stepped down from the post in February. But Mr Flosse favoured Mr Teuria.

## New Caledonia

### FLNKS Leader Refuses To Answer Court Summons

BK170050 Hong Kong AFP in English 0036 GMT  
17 Dec 87

[Text] Noumea, Dec 16 (AFP)—Kanak independence leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou said here Wednesday that he would refuse to comply with a summons to answer charges of incitement to murder in connection with pro-independence remarks he made last month.

Mr Tjibaou, president of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), was greeted at the airport here Wednesday by police summoning him to appear before an examining magistrate on Thursday. He had just returned from a month-long tour of New York, Paris and Sydney.

The prosecutor's office launched an inquiry November 15 following a congress of the Caledonian Union, the main FLNKS grouping, during which Mr Tjibaou and FLNKS Vice-President Yeiwene spoke of "organising resistance by the Kanak people," who they said were confronted by "occupation forces."

The public prosecutor has said that there had been "provocations to murder and grievous bodily harm" in their statements, and the director of the FLNKS' Radio Djiido, Octave Togna, has been cited on similar charges for having broadcast the resistance statements.

"They make trouble for us for speaking, but they don't arrest killers," Mr Tjibaou told a press conference, referring to the acquittal in October of seven settlers of European descent for the shooting deaths of 10 Kanaks in the north-eastern coastal town of Hienghene in December 1984.

Referring to his recent appeal to members of the militant pro-independence organisation that they "buy guns to protect their lives," Mr Tjibaou said some of his comments had been distorted by the media and used against him.

He said his comments, taken as "a call to murder" by the right-wing Rally of the Republic (RPR) Party at the French Parliament, were aimed at promoting self-defence among the territory's tribesfolk.

"The situation is becoming more dangerous for Kanaks," Mr Tjibaou said. "There is a need to get organised for our very survival."

A recent referendum on the future of New Caledonia, boycotted by the FLNKS, resulted in a large vote in favour of the South Pacific territory remaining part of the French Republic.

### Supports Arming Kanaks

BK141344 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
1203 GMT 14 Dec 87

[From the "International Report" program; correspondent's remarks not part of news conference]

[Text] The president of the Kanak independence movement, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, says New Caledonia's Kanaks now have no option but to arm. Mr Tjibaou says a new strategy will allow Kanaks to defend themselves, but that doesn't mean the independence movement is taking up the arms struggle against the French. At a news conference in Sydney, the Kanak leader explained to Germaine Gerrard and other journalists why the FLNKS has moved to acquire weapons.

[Begin recording] [Tjibaou in French fading into English translation] Did you know that the gendarme in New Caledonia actually collect all the guns that are present in the villages, and, I suppose, you are also aware that the majority of the murders committed in the last period have been of Kanaks, and most of the results of prosecutions, the verdicts that are given out, tend to reinforce, almost to give permission to continue to assassinate Kanaks?

[Gerrard] Mr Tjibaou says militants within the FLNKS with a legal right to buy arms should buy them. As part of the new strategy of armed self-defense, he says, every village should have sufficient arms to act as a deterrent to attacks by white

settlers or the French military forces. Although Mr Tjibaou is adamant that the FLNKS is not taking up armed struggle, the tactic of nonviolence used so successfully by the independence movement in the lead up to the September referendum is now out of favor.

[Translator—in English] You have to be very careful with nonviolent actions. You have to take responsibility if those nonviolent actions result in the murder of your own people, and we don't want to take responsibility for this. But as far as we are concerned, nonviolent action is still a viable strategy.

[Gerrard] Following talks last week with the French president, Jean-Marie Tjibaou told this morning's press conference that the independence movement enjoys President Mitterrand's support. When Mr Tjibaou was asked whether Mr Mitterrand supports his strategy of armed self-defense, this was his response:

[Laughter] [Tjibaou in French fading into English translation] Yes, yes. The president knows the situation very well. He knows that in order to buy a gun, you need a permit.

[Gerrard] So, does Mr Mitterrand support the right of Kanaks to defend themselves?

[Tjibaou in French fading into English translation] We did not talk about that. He simply said that our people have the full right to live. [end recording]

### New Zealand

**Lange's Comments on France Evacuating Mafart**  
*BK170420 Hong Kong AFP in English 0359 GMT  
17 Dec 87*

[Text] Wellington, Dec 17 (AFP)—New Zealand Premier David Lange on Thursday criticised what he said were unfounded claims and inaccurate statements in France about the return there of secret service agent Alain Mafart.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's claim that the repatriation of Mafart was in keeping with a U.N. agreement which exiled Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur to Hao Atoll in the Pacific had "no basis in fact," Mr Lange said in a statement.

He said Mr Chirac's statement that it was always expected that the agents would automatically be returned to France if they became ill was wrong as there was never any such arrangement.

Mr Lange strongly disputed a French military claim that New Zealand authorities were informed of Mafart's health problems some time ago.

"The very first that was known of them was last Saturday morning," he said.

He has dismissed a French report that the urgent evacuation of Mafart back to Paris announced by New Zealand on Monday was justified because of a medical emergency, saying French doctors in Paris had themselves not even begun to examine Mafart before New Zealand Doctor Richard Croxson saw him on Sunday.

Mafart and Prieur were confined to Hao Atoll for three years in 1986 under a U.N. ruling after they were sentenced to 10 years for manslaughter in New Zealand for bombing the Greenpeace environmental group's ship *Rainbow Warrior* in Auckland harbour in 1985, killing one person.

Mr Lange said it was absurd for France to suggest the New Zealand Government had somehow broken the whole U.N.-adjudicated agreement by publicly announcing the return of Mafart to France.

He said there was "nothing in the adjudication to stop New Zealand announcing a breach of it" by the French.

Mr Lange has complained to the media in New Zealand several times about what he has called misrepresentation of the facts by the French Government and media.

He has several times directed the New Zealand media to the U.N. ruling which states the two agents can only be removed from the atoll with the consent and agreement of the two governments.

New Zealand gave no such consent or agreement, Mr Lange has stressed.

**Government Announces Major Economic Package**  
*BK170900 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0800 GMT 17 Dec 87*

[Text] The New Zealand Government has announced a major economic package described by the finance minister, Mr Roger Douglas, as a blueprint to shape the country's economic development until the end of the century.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Wellington said the package is partly designed to boost business confidence. Under the changes a single rate of income tax will be introduced in a move to boost employment and economic growth and reward effort.

Our correspondent says that it will take effect from next October and while the rates have not been announced it is expected to be around 22 percent. (At that time) New Zealanders will face an increase in their new consumption tax from 10 to 12.5%.



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